FIRST EDITION.

Midnight.

THE PITTSBURGH DAILY GAZETTE.

VOL. LXXXVII. PITTSBURGH, TUESDAY, MAY 21, 1872. NUMBER 122.

CONGRESS.

The Tariff and Tax.

REDUCTION OF DUTIES.

Final Adjournment.

HABEAS CORPUS SUSPENSION.

Indirect Damages Question.

OBJECTIONS TO STEAMBOAT BILL.

WASHINGTON, May 20, 1872.

SENATE.

SUPPLEMENTAL APPORTIONMENT BILL.

Mr. EDMUNDS called up the supplemental apportionment bill giving one additional representative to each of the following States: New Hampshire, Vermont, New York, Pennsylvania, Indiana, Tennessee, Louisana, Alabama and Florida.

Mr. CONKLING said he thought the bill ough' not to pass, and suggested that it be laid over until the Senators could examine it carefully.

Mr. EDMUNDS consented, and the bill went over.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN called up the bill for the prevention of cruelty to animals in transit.

HABEAS CORPUS SUSPENSION.

At the expiration of the morning hour the bill went over, and the Senate resumed consideration of the *habeas corpus* suspension bill.

The Vice President directed the Clerk to read the order made by the Senate on Friday that this bill should be taken up at 12 M. to-day and conducted to the exclusion of all other business until disposed of.

Mr. TRUMBULL said this order introduced into the Senate an arbitrary rule, in violation of its traditions and its history, and he moved to reconsider the vote by which the order was made.

Mr. SCOTT moved to lay the motion to reconsider on the table. Agreed to.

CONKLING'S ATTACK ON THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

Mr. HAMLIN offered the following and moved to refer it to the Committee on Privileges and Elections:

WHEREAS, There has been published in the Boston *Daily Advertiser* a card in the following words: "Washington, D. C., May 17, 1872.—To the Editor of the Boston *Daily Advertiser*—Sir: As you have published Senator Conkling's slanderous attack on the Associated Press and some of its employes, please give me space to say that all his statements relating to me, except the statement that I sit in the gallery, are absolutely false. Respectfully, A. Devine, Reporter United States Senate for Associated Press;" and,

WHEREAS, Said Devine has held, and now holds, his place in the Senate gallery as a reporter for the Associated Press by favor of the Senate, and said Devine having, by the publication of said card, forfeited all claims to the future courtesy of the Senate, therefore

Resolved, That said A. Devine be and he is hereby expelled from the Senate gallery.

Mr. SPRAGUE called up the report for present consideration of the resolution, and it went over.

OBJECTIONS TO THE STEAMBOAT BILL.

Mr. SPRAGUE said he had received communications setting forth serious objections to the Steamboat bill passed by the Senate last week, and he moved, therefore, to reconsider the vote on it.

The Vice President ruled that the motion was out of order, the House having already acted on the bill, but said it would be in order to send a message to the House asking it to recede from its action on the bill.

HABEAS CORPUS SUSPENSION.

The Senate then resumed consideration of the *Habeas Corpus* Suspension bill.

Mr. BLAIR addressed the Senate in opposition to the bill.

Incidentally brief remarks on the other side were made by Messrs. Sawyer, Scott, Clayton and Spencer.

Mr. CAMERON, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, gave notice that he would ask an executive session at noon on Wednesday.

ARMY REGULATIONS.

Mr. WILSON introduced a bill authorizing the adoption of a system of general regulations for the army.

The Senate took a recess.

HABEAS CORPUS.

Evening Session.—Consideration of the *Habeas Corpus* bill was resumed, Messrs. Osborn, Alcorn and Ames taking part in the discussion, the main feature of which was a colloquy between the Mississippi Senators, Alcorn charging Ames with not really being a resident of the State, and with assailing its people as murderers in a former speech, he having said sixty-eight murders were committed within three months of Alcorn's administration as Governor, when but eighteen were committed.

Mr. AMES said ever since his colleague had been in the Senate, he talked of nothing but himself until to-night, and now he had brought in him (Ames.) He would reply at the proper time.

Mr. ALCORN contrasted the peace which prevailed during his term as Governor with the violence and disorder when Ames was Military Governor, and claimed that there had been no Ku Klux convictions under his administration nor under the rule of the bayonet. He protested against the lives and liberties of the people of Mississippi being placed under the heel of the bayonet. The Southern people won't come to the support of any President who has the power placed in his hands by Congress to deprive them of their liberties.

Mr. PRATT followed, reading from the testimony of Governor Ames before the sub-Ku-Klux Committee to the effect that the passage of the Ku-Klux law had a most salutary effect in Mississippi.

The Senate, at midnight, adjourned.

HOUSE.

THE TARIFF AND TAX.

Mr. DAWES moved to suspend the rules and adopt an order allowing an hour's debate under the five minute rule on the tariff and tax bill when the House next goes into committe on that subject.

Mr. GARFIELD expressed a preference for the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill as the most practical mode of having legislation on the subject.

Mr. Dawes' motion was agreed to.

The House refused to go into Committee of the Whole on the tariff and tax bill by a vote of 70 to 135.

Mr. KNAPP moved to suspend the rules and pass the resolution instructing the Committee on Ways and Means to report forthwith the Senate concurrent resolution for adjournment on the 29th of May. Rejected—yeas 129, nays 82.

Mr. DAWES moved that the rules be suspended and the Committee of the Whole discharged from further consideration of the tariff and tax bill, and that that bill, as amended by the committee, do pass. This includes the internal revenue sections and all.

REDUCTION OF DUTIES.

The following is the estimated reduction of duties which the tariff bill, as far as acted on by the House Committee of the Whole, effects:

Articles.	*Duties.*
Coal	$ 215,244 00
Salt	615,520 00
Leather	529,490 00
Chicory	92,880 17
Cotton, Manufactures of	1,077,388 25
Wool and Manufactures of	3,358,274 03
Iron and Manufactures of	1,376,612 13
Metals and Manufactures of, No. 3	284,966 11
India Rubber and Manufactures of	53,267 61
Gutta-percha and Manufactures of	509 99
Straw and Manufactures of	65,347 57
Oil Cloths and Manufactures of	2,786 61
Steel and Manufactures of	489,256 26
Burlaps and Flax, dressed; no estimate can be made.	
Lumber and Manufactures of	185,980 57
All other articles, including Chemicals, Glass, &c.	594,944 52
Books, printed, &c., no estimate can be made.	
Newspapers, Periodicals, &c., no estimate can be made.	
Varnuith, no estimate can be made.	
Mustard, ground	104,822 96
Currants, Figs and Raisins	1,036,517 80
Copper and Manufactures of	615,502 00
Plate Glass, including silvered	94,291 06
Tin in sheets or plates	949,977 82
Screws, embraced in iron reduction.	
Moulds Iron, no estimate can be made.	
Paper, and Manufactures of, not included	6,101 10
Total reduction, dutiable	$ 11,076,629 56
Free list	18,596,148 50
Total reduction	$ 29,645,778 06

Mr. Dawes' motion was agreed to—yeas 147, nays 62.

Mr. DAWES then moved to suspend the rules and concur in the Senate resolution for final adjournment on the 29th of May. Agreed to—yeas 162, nays 51.

The announcement of this resolution was received with clapping of hands and general jubilation among the members. The negative votes were given by Messrs. Averill, Barber, Barry, Beatty, Bigby, Bingham, Buckley, Butler (Mass.), Butler (Tenn.), Cobb, Coburn, Conger, Cotton, Dunnell, Elliott, Frye, Hays (Ala.), Hazelton (Ill.), Hazelton (W. J.), Hoar, Hooper, Kelley, Kendall, Lawe, Lynch, Maynard, McKee, Merriam, Orr, Packard (Ind.), Peck, Pendleton, Pierce, Perry, Poland, Rainey, E. H. Rogers, Rusk, Sargent, Sessions, Shanks, Smith (N. Y.), Smith (Ohio), Sprague, Stevenson, Turner, Tyner, Wallace, Walls and Wilson (Ind.).

FINAL ADJOURNMENT.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS IN PHILADELPHIA.

Mr. GETZ, from the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, reported a bill appropriating $1,500,000 for the purchase of a lot and the erection of a building in Philadelphia for Postoffice and United States purposes. Passed under a suspension of the rules.

DISAPPEARANCE OF RECORDS.

Mr. COBURN, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill reciting the disapearance from the files of the War Department of the records of the Court of Inquiry in the case of Gen. Buell, and directing the Secretary of War to employ Benj. Pitman, phonographic reporter of that court, who has retained his notes thereof, to furnish two translations, one for the War Department and one for Congress.

Mr. Coburn briefly recounted the circumstances, and denied that there was any desire on the part of the Military Committee to evade a full investigation of the case, and asserted that the committee had exhibited earnestness and a desire to ascertain the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth.

The bill was passed.

RAILROAD BILL PASSED.

The Senate bill to allow the Potomoc and Piedmont Railroad Company to operate its line within the District of Columbia was passed.

INDIRECT DAMAGES.

Mr. BUTLER (Mass.) moved to suspend the rules and pass the following resolution:

WHEREAS, This House is informed by telegraph that at a meeting of the Exeter Chamber of Commerce, the Stafford Northcote, who presided, in a speech stated that "the finding of the British Commissioners was that a promise had been given that the claim for indirect damages should not be presented, but it was necessary that the American Senate should not be placed in a position requiring a confession that wrong had been done," which statement, by a leading member of the High Joint Commission on the part of Great Britain, deeply concerns the good faith and the honor of the American Commissioners and of the Government, as well as the honor of the nation; therefore be it

Resolved, That the President of the United States is hereby requested, if not detrimental to public interests, to inform the House whether the Executive has any knowledge of any promise being being made by any official person that claims for indirect damages shall not be presented to the British Arbitration, and if so, by whom such promise was made or understanding given; and if any and what arrangement was made with the British Commissioners or British Government by which the American Senate should not be placed in a position requiring a confession that wrong had been done, or whether any arrangement whatever has been made with the Government of Great Britain, or with any official thereof, by which the action of the American Senate was to be controlled or influenced in this behalf, and if so, by whom and when, and by what authority such arrangement was made.

While the House was divided Mr. COX said: The honor of our country is involved in the resolution. If there has been anything dishonorable or humiliating, let us know the worst and who is responsible.

The motion to suspend the rules and adopt the resolution was rejected—yeas 109, nays 73—less than two-thirds in the affirmative. The resolution was then referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs. The Democratic members voted for Mr. Butler's resolution.

CRUELTY TO JEWS IN ROUMANIA.

Mr. COX offered a resolution requesting the President to join with the Italian Government in its protest against the intolerance and cruelty practiced towards the Jews of Roumania. Adopted.

REGULATING CRIMINAL PRACTICE.

Mr. BINGHAM presented a report of the Conference Committee on the bill to regulate criminal practice in the Federal Courts, which was agreed to.

CIVIL SERVICE APPROPRIATION.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Wheeler in the chair, on the civil service appropriation bill, which appropriates $17,541,673.

Having progressed as far as the tenth page of the bill, the Committee rose and the House took a recess till half-past seven, the evening session to be for business of the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

COMMISSIONERS TO INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION.

Evening Session.—Mr. BARNT, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported a bill authorizing the President to appoint three more Commissioners on the part of the Government of the United States to the International Exposition of Agriculture, Industry and Fine Arts, at Vienna, in 1873. Passed.

INTERPRETERS TO LEGATION IN JAPAN.

Also to provide for the appointment of a Secretary of Legation in Japan, with a salary of $3,500, of two American student interpreters, who at the time they receive their appointment shall not be over seventeen years of age, and who shall receive the first year $800, the second $1,000, the third $1,400, and the fourth year $1,800, and who shall be required to serve for three years after their graduation. Interpreters are to be hereafter selected from such student interpreters, and to receive $3,000 a year.

After speeches by Mr. HOLMAN in opposition, and Messrs. BANKS and N.BLACK in advocacy, the bill was passed.

Also, the bill providing for payment to the Japanese Government from the indemnity fund the sum due for rent of lands and buildings occupied by the Diplomatic and Consular representatives of the United States in Japan. After discussion the bill was passed.

CONSUL AT SAN TAREM.

Mr. PACKARD (Ind.), from the same committee, reported a bill for the appointment of a Consul at San Tarem, Brazil. Passed.

FRENCH SPOLIATION.

Mr. MYERS, from the same committee, reported the French spoliation bill.

After discussion, it was postponed till December.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATION.

Mr. WOOD reported a bill relating to telegraphic communication between the United States and foreign countries. It fixes conditions, stipulations and reservations under which lines or cables may be established to other countries. The bill was explained by Messrs. Wood and Banks and passed.

Mr. CONGER addressed the House in favor of Loomis' aerial telegraph bill, incorporating a company with a capital of $200,000, which may be increased to two millions, to develop the principles and powers of natural electricity.

Mr. BINGHAM spoke on the same side, and Mr. WILLARD contended that Congress has no right to pass bills incorporating companies.

Without action, the House adjourned.

ST. LOUIS.

National Schuetzenfest—A Sensational Canard.

ST. LOUIS, May 20.—The *Republican* this morning states that it has reliable advices from Washington of a bold scheme, meditated by the Democratic party, to secure the re-election of Grant. The plan, as stated, is that a number of influential Southern men be invited to Washington, without being informed what they come for; and some of these gentlemen are now in that city, to whom the proposition has been made that if they will send delegates from the Southern States to Baltimore instructed to demand a Democratic nomination or to bolt the Convention in case it refuses to take the step and make a nomination, the administration party will pass the bill to refund the cotton tax, grant aid to the Atlantic and Great Western Canal of Georgia, and grant aid and subsidies to other Southern enterprises and schemes now before Congress. The *Republican* further says that it is stated that one or two Southern men interested in the above enterprises favor the proposition, but that they generally reject it.

NATIONAL SCHUETZENFEST.

The fifth annual meeting of the National Schuetzenfest commenced yesterday at Highland, Ill., thirty miles east of here. Societies were represented from Louisville, Cincinnati, Milwaukee, Burlington, Iowa, St. Louis and various other places. An address of welcome was delivered by Adolph F. Bandelair, Vice President of the National Society, after which the procession formed and marched through the principal streets, passing under numerous evergreen arches inscribed with mottoes. And out through Broad avenue, which is dotted with trees, to Edwardsville, where festivities are to be celebrated. Forty-four targets are here in line, and every convenience and comfort is provided for a week's sport. Twelve thousand dollars worth of prizes are to be awarded to the best marksmen. The shooting promises to be the largest ever held in the State. The authorities of Illinois are to be present, and two members of Congress, appointed as delegates, are expected.

PHILADELPHIA.

The Late Fire.

PHILADELPHIA, May 20.—The fire is still smouldering in Jayne's building. Valter's hotel was crushed by the falling of the eastern wall. The *Commercial List* office has been completely demolished by the falling of the western wall. All the floors were demolished down to the first, though the front wall is uninjured. About four hundred persons are thrown out of employment.

At about noon to-day the lower portion of the western walls of Jayne's building fell into Relief alley, between Jayne's block and Valler's hotel, injuring three firemen, one of them fatally. The crash caused a panic among the spectators, and one man was knocked down on Third street, and run over by a wagon loaded with iron, and seriously injured, one of his legs being crushed. Other persons in the crowd were injured during the panic.

The total loss amounts to $552,500; insurance $321,500.

NEW JERSEY.

Railroad Directors Elected—Democratic State Convention Called.

TRENTON, N. J., May 20.—The stockholders of the Delaware and Raritan Canal Company, under the new act, met to-day and elected the following directors of the united New Jersey Railroad and Canal Company: Robt. F. Stockton, Jno. G. Stevens, Jno. J. Astor and Ashbel Welch. The following persons were elected directors, at the same time, by the stockholders of the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company: Benj. Fish, Cambridge Livingstone, Saml. Welch and Wm. G. Cook.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION CALLED.

The State Central Democratic Committee issued a call for a State Convention to be held in this city on the 26th of June, to elect delegates to the Baltimore Convention.

ARKANSAS.

Inundation

LITTLE ROCK, May 20.—The river is twenty-six feet at this point, and still rising. It lacks but four feet of being as high as in 1844. The town of Argents, opposite this place, is overflowed, as are also the depots and track of the Memphis Railroad. The damage already done to plantations near here is estimated at $30,000. Thousands of acres of cotton are under water, below well as above. In Jefferson, Arkansas, and Desha and Chicote counties, a large part of the farms bordering along the river are covered with water.

NEW YORK.

The Alabama Claims.

SEWARD INTERVIEWED.

Troubles of the International Society.

THE EIGHT HOUR MOVEMENT.

A Sermon on Strikes.

NEW YORK, May 20, 1872.

SPLIT IN THE INTERNATIONAL SOCIETY.

The threatened split in the Internationals took place on Saturday. The Federal Council met in the morning and held a very stormy session. Sections Two and Ten, both French, the former the oldest in the country, presented their withdrawal, when a scene of confusion ensued. Excited speeches and mutual recrimination were with difficulty restrained by the Chairman and more temperate members. The difficulty seemed to be caused by the failure of the offending Section to endorse the ultra views of the party who were responsible for the recent Presidential nomination at Apollo Hall. Several other Sections are dissatisfied for the same reason.

The announcement has been made of a split of the Internationals in London, and the formation of a new General Council called the Universal Federalist Council.

The steamers Alexandria and Trivaeria, from Glasgow, and Perriere, from Brest, have arrived.

THE STRIKES.

The wood carvers last night resolved to strike for the eight hour system, and the cabinet makers and upholsters took similar action.

The master masons to-day, by a vote of 19 to 18, voted to concede that eight hours is a day's work on and after to-morrow. The vote was subsequently made unanimous. The bricklayers, stone masons and laborers will probably all return to work to-morrow.

The German cabinets makers and plumbers joined the eight hour movement to-day, and a large number of their employers have already granted the demanded concession. The carpenters are so confident of success that all the journeymen are at work who can get employment at eight hours.

The strike of the various organizations for the enforcement of the eight hour law is virtually over, and has been a complete success. The bricklayers resume work to-morrow. The bosses, at a meeting to-night, endeavored to compromise on nine, but the men held out. Finally eight hours was conceded. The boss cabinet makers have given in, as also have the bricklayers and stone masons. The grinders and polishers, and some other minor organizations, intend to strike to-morrow.

SEWARD ON THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

A *Herald* correspondent has interviewed Ex-Secretary Seward in regard to the Alabama claims. Mr. Seward said that few of our people understood the whole question, else, he thought, they would not get so excited over it. He referred to the Johnson-Clarendon treaty as the means of overcoming all difficulty in the case, and said that his people, if dissatisfied with the Washington treaty, should urge the Government to bring up the former, and have it ratified by the Senate. Mr. Seward favors the adoption of the supplemental article in the Washington treaty, and thinks the Senate will probably recommend its adoption; but, in either event, there is no danger of war between England and America.

VANDERBILT VS. ERIE.

The case of Vanderbilt vs. the Erie Railway came up to-day before Judge Daly on a demurrer to the complaint. The suit is for $175,000, being on account of 1,750 shares, or $250,000 of bonds of the Boston, Hartford & Erie Railroad Company, interest on which was guaranteed by the Erie Railway in October, 1867. The question involves the guarantee of some five millions of the Boston, Hartford & Erie Road alone.

BEECHER ON LABOR STRIKES.

Henry Ward Beecher preached last night on labor strikes, in which he said: "In this unanimous rising of the laboring classes there is recognized one of the most promising signs of the times." He compared capitalists to "the herd of swine into which unclean spirits had entered," and he considered the strikers' demands perfectly just and reasonable, and was in entire sympathy with their movements.

METHODIST GENERAL CONFERENCE.

Resolutions were offered fixing Thursday as the time for appointing a place for holding the next General Conference; proposing a change in the ritual for the baptism of infants; substituting for it the publication of banns by ministers and the other of laymen, who shall meet once in three months, and have general supervision over all publishing interests of the Church, and for plans for building churches.

BUSINESS HOURS ON 'CHANGE.

The Gold Exchange, following the example of the Stock Exchange, has adopted a rule for opening at ten and closing at four o'clock during the summer, except Saturdays, when the closing hour will be three. Members doing business outside of these hours will be fined.

VARNISH FACTORY DESTROYED.

Early yesterday morning Myers & Lournstein's varnish factory, at Hunter's Point, took fire and was destroyed. Loss over $100,000; insured for $60,000. Two firemen were severely injured by an explosion.

CARL VOGT.

It is probable that Carl Vogt, accused of murdering Chevelier De Blanco in Belgium, some months ago, will be surrendered to the Belgian authorities.

MASONIC.

The annual communication of the Grand Lodge of Masons of the State of New York will be held here at Apollo's Hall on the 4th of June.

DIED.

Ex-Mayor Samuel Smith, of Brooklyn, died today, aged 84.

POLITICAL.

D. W. Voorhees' Opinion of Greeley

TERRE HAUTE, IND., May 20.—The following letter from Hon. D. W. Voorhees has been received by Capt. J. C. Briggs, prosecutor for this judicial circuit:

Washington, D. C., May 17.—Dear Captain Your favor is at hand. The idea that I would under any circumstances support Grant seems too ridiculous for serious contradiction. The statements to that effect are maliciously and absolutely false. The reason why I will not support Greeley is that he is no better than Grant in any respect, and on some points worse. This was my meaning when speaking in the House. No honest and intelligent Democrat can support either Grant or Greeley without first abandoning his principles. Fire and water cannot mingle more easily and consistently than I could become an adherent of either of them. I shall stand by my sincere and life-long principles. If I did otherwise, I would be a dishonest man, unworthy of my own respect or the respect of anybody else. If for this course I am to be condemned, I am entirely content. I would not take any other for all the honors the world has to give. I confidently believe, however, that the Democratic party will not and will not commit a disgraceful suicide at Baltimore on the 9th of July. I believe it will be guided by principle and honor, and present candidates for President and Vice President, possessed of the democratic party can vote with self-respect. I shall labor to bring about such a result. Others are laboring to nominate Greeley—the most odious to the Democratic party in the United States. I am willing to submit the matter, however, to my judge between them and me, and determine who has been true to himself, to his party, and to his convictions. Yours truly, D. W. VOORHEES.

AQUATIC.

The Boat Race at Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, May 20.—This afternoon thousands of people visited Fairmount Park and the shores of the Schuylkill river adjacent, to witness the great contest between Coulter Cavitt, of Pittsburgh, and the Biglin brothers, of New York. The day was very disagreeable, the wind blowing fearfully, and for a long time it was doubtful if the race would take place. The contest was for $1,000 a side, and the distance five miles, from a stake boat below the Reading railroad bridge to a stake boat on the upper side of the Junction Railroad bridge. The course was to have taken place at three o'clock, but Coulter having objected on account of the roughness of the water, it was postponed until 6:31. Three small steamers and a number of small boats were on the river, crowded with people. Benjamin Brady, of New York, acted as referee. The Biglins were in high fairly. The Biglin Brothers wore blue caps and drawers and white shirts. Coulter and Cavitt wore simply red drawers, without shirts or caps.

At the start Coulter and Cavitt were ahead, but they were thrown by the third instead of the second arch of the bridge and lost one hundred feet. This distance they were unable to regain, and the Biglin brothers came in at least twelve lengths ahead. Time: 32 minutes and 1 second. A large amount of money changed hands.

MICHIGAN.

Presbyterian General Assembly.

DETROIT, May 20.—The Assembly has been occupied chiefly this morning with the reports of the standing Committees on Ministerial Education and Publication, which were both adopted. The report on systematic benevolence, which affirms the success of the past ten years, commends the object. Delightful social receptions were given on Saturday evening to the members of the Assembly and their friends by James F. Joy, Jacob S. Farrand and Henry Kiefar and Frederick Wetmore, Esquires.

The Committee on Education presented a report, which, after referring to the assaults of Romanists on the common schools, concludes with resolutions impose to take utmost exclusion of the Bible from public schools. After some discussion the report was referred.

The Assembly this afternoon adopted the report of the standing committee on sustentation, which was the most exciting discussion that took place this afternoon on the report proposing a change in the basis of representation in the Assembly. The subject was still before the house when it adjourned.

A GENTLEMAN in New York telegraphed to Hong Kong, China, on a recent Wednesday, and got a reply at nine o'clock in the morning of the following Friday, dated that day—thirty-nine hours round the world.

SECOND EDITION.

Four O'Clock.

THE CAPITAL.

Collision With Indians.

THE TAX ON MOISIC IRON.

WASHINGTON, May 20, 1872.

COLLISION WITH INDIANS.

A report received at the War Department, dated Fort Leavenworth, 9th inst., says General Granger reports a collision between the troops and a thieving band of Utes at Florra Amarleta, north-west of Abigair, on the 6th inst. One Indian was killed and one soldier severely wounded. The attack was made by the Indians in the presence of an Indian agent, and the troops defended themselves after repeated insults. Every effort was made to prevent trouble by the agent and the commanding officer. Gen. Granger leaves to-day to prevent further trouble, if possible, and says he is informed that the Apaches are going peaceably to their new reservation at Tularasa.

THE TAX ON MOISIC IRON.

The total reduction by the tariff and internal revenue sections is estimated at $44,000,000. In the proceedings on the tariff bill last Friday, the reporter by mistake attributed to Mr. Conger, of Michigan, the motion to reduce the tax on Moisic iron made from sand ore by one process to six dollars and thirty cents per ton. It was Mr. Galladay, of Tennessee, who made that motion. Mr. Conger was opposed to such reduction, inasmuch as Moisic iron, which is made in Canada, comes into direct competition with the Michigan and Lake Superior iron interests, which Congress labors to protect. This rate of duty lets in this iron, which is equal to Swedish iron, at the same rate as pig iron.

WEATHER PROBABILITIES.

The barometer will continue rising from the lakes to the East and Middle Atlantic coasts; clear and pleasant weather prevail over the New England, Middle and South Atlantic States on Tuesday, with northerly winds, becoming partly cloudy weather over the Gulf States, with southerly winds; cloudy weather with probable areas of rain from the Ohio Valley north-westwardly; brisk north-westerly winds for the lower lakes to-night, but dangerous winds are not anticipated.

SOUTHERN CLAIM.

The claim of Mrs. Fitzhugh, a relative of the family of Gen. Washington, for $375,000 for wood and timber taken from her estate for the United States army during the rebellion, was filed to-day before the Southern Claims Commission. Among the papers in safeguard to the lady, her family and property from Gen Winfield Scott.

REPORT ON THE ROBESON INVESTIGATION.

Representative Sargent will to-morrow for himself and Messrs. Peters and Varner make a report on the testimony made by the New York *Sun* against Secretary Robeson. Representatives Blair (Mich.) and Archer will present dissenting views.

DIED.

George Parnell, chief of the sub-Treasury division of the Secretary's office, and formerly Deputy Commissioner of Internal Revenue, died at Rockford, Connecticut, this morning.

CALLED BONDS OUTSTANDING.

The amount of called 1862 bonds yet outstanding is $11,733,100.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

WASHINGTON, May 18, 1872.

THE TREATY ATTACK.

The proposition of bolters to conspire with the Democrats in the Senate to defeat the ratification of the supplement to the Treaty of Washington is gradually unfolding to the public mind as the capital. This treaty is the first practical demonstration of the new party, it is closely watched by the business men and their real representatives here of both parties.

It is well known that the commercial and monetary relations between England and America have become so immense that the slightest disturbance of the money market would cause greater losses than all the damages resulting from the war. If the Alabama claims, a state of suspense for five days, which would cause a depression of our national railway, and other securities of from one to five per cent. would involve a loss to the commercial community and to the stockholders amounting to hundreds of millions of dollars. It is for this reason that our Government suggested, that if England chose to assume the position that the violation of neutral laws by a neutral will not be a basis in the payment of actual damages, our country is perfectly willing to embody this provision in a supplemental treaty.

This proposed supplemental treaty provides simply that neither nation will demand of the other, in case of future breach of neutrality, any compensation for consequential or resultant damages.

The fact is, that this is the proper interpretation of international law. If the Washington treaty is to settle a principle, and be an example to other nations, this principle will be adopted, while the demand for consequential damages against us by all other nations not bound by a special compact.

The President having sent this supplementary treaty to the Senate in advance has thrown the entire responsibility on that body, and it is the duty of business men of the country who are so interested in securing the treaty, to see to it that this treaty is not sacrificed to party exigencies. No greater blow could well be struck, or a more mischievous task performed than the rejection of the Washington treaty by the aid of this new political combination which scruples at no means to gain political power.

REPUBLICAN CONGRESSIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

The resignation of Hon. J. H. Platt as Secretary of the Congressional Committee was solely owing to his inability to attend to its business, which is so rapidly augmenting. Besides Congressional duties he has a very important and heated canvass before him. Mr. Platt has discharged the duties to the satisfaction of the Republican party at large, and is deserving of high consideration. It is understood that Hon. J. M. Edmunds, formerly Commissioner of the Land Office has been tendered the vacancy. His qualifications are pre-eminent, for he is the wisest and safest political counsellor and the most systematic organizer of political campaigns residing in Washington City; and should he accept the place, the party can rest assured that its affairs will be managed here, economically and judiciously.—Judge Edmunds' appointment means business.

PARTY DIVISIONS.

Political conversation centres here in the discussion of the remarkable demoralization which the nomination of Greeley has caused in the Democratic ranks. The opposition to Greeley in the approaching Baltimore Convention will be serious and determined. It seems as though the Democracy will be rent in twain, whether they go for Greeley or against him. On the other hand, the Republican party remains intact without a single break in its lines.

The Republicans here were never more determined, nor more sanguine, of success.

FUN ON THE FREE LIST.

After about sixty amendments placing various articles on the Holy Scriptures remained the number on the free list had been rejected, the House was getting weary with the incessant demands for further amendment.

There being no debate allowed, "Sunset" Cox sprung it on one of his jokes, that caused the House to ring with laughter. He sent an amendment to the desk which read as follows, "Insert on the free list white coats and white hats." Conger, of Michigan, not wishing to be behind the member from New York, moved an amendment to insert "old" before the word "white," which was adopted, and then the entire amendment was rejected by a close vote.

From the unanimity with which the resolution to adjourn on June 3d, passed the House, it is not likely that the session will be much prolonged.

Many important bills will fail, but perhaps on the whole there is as much important done as could be accomplished by our multiplicity of legislation.

REVENUE REFORM ACCOMPLISHED.

Yesterday the House accomplished the most important day's work of the session. It evinced a determination to pass the pending tariff and internal revenue bills as reported by Dawes. The tariff proper is finished, but the section relating to the Internal Revenue will probably take up two days more.

On the whole the bill is an improvement because it reduces nearly all taxes ten per cent., and places a large number of articles on the free list; while disturbing no general business interests, it will still reduce very considerably the burdens of taxation. AGATE.

THE STEAMBOAT BILL.

The Real Ring—General Negley's Successful Exertions—River and Harbor Bill, &c.

WASHINGTON, May 18, 1872.

A general law for the regulation of steam vessels upon the ocean, sounds, bays, harbors, lakes and rivers of the United States was prepared during the months of November and December last, with great care by experts in steam navigation, and reported to the House and Senate Commerce early in the session, by whom it was thoroughly examined and perfected after the most diligent researches wherever reliable knowledge upon the subject could be had, and whether from observation or from experienced witnesses. After being thus elaborately matured, it was reported to the House, and in due season passed by that body.

Since that time, and up to the present, several scurrillous attacks have been made upon it in the Washington *Chronicle*. Its friends are stigmatized as "The Steamboat Ring," and their objects denounced as selfish and adverse to the public interests. The authors of these attacks are far from being the disinterested guardians of travelers which they assume to be. They are the class of men stigmatized in the fable, who cried *stop thief!* to cover their own nefarious delinquencies.

The real "ring," in this case, and a mercenary one it is too, is composed of the inventors of patent steam gauges, water indicators, fire extinguishers, &c., who were foiled by the House Committee, in their rapacious design to have a provision in the bill compelling all steamboat owners to purchase their inventions. If they succeed, their emoluments will run up to hundreds of thousands. With so much at stake, numerous stipendiaries, including some faithless ex-steamboat inspectors, swelled their ranks and added to the noise of their clamors.

The fact that experience has proven that more accidents have occurred on steamboats since these automatic kick-shaws have been introduced, owing to their liability to rust and get out of order, should be conclusive against compulsory provisions in their favor. But if this is not sufficient, then the self-interest of boat owners which would induce them to adopt of their own accord all really useful inventions, is of additional weight. Besides, the bill as it passed the House contains a provision for the careful trial of all appliances to render steam navigation safer, and for their adoption after such thorough test is found really valuable.

But facts does not suit the hungry cormorants hovering about Congress. Their eagerness admits of no delay. They want to thrust their hands at once into the pockets of the steamboat men, right or wrong, whether their inventions be useful or not. Hence their indecent assaults upon those men who are merely striving to save themselves from the exactions of crafty sharpers.

In the contest before the House Commerce Committee, when it was beset by this greedy gang of patentees and their hireling allies, Gen. Negley lead the advance and so conducted it, that the uncertainty of their claims was distinctly exposed, and the real merits of their pertinacious demands were shown to be utterly venal. Overthrown and disappointed they retreated from the House Committee with the skulking look of detected malefactors, and stole into the other end of the Capitol, hoping by a quiet and underhand machinations more successfully before the Senate Committee on Commerce. Gen. Negley met them there, perplexed them and discomfited many of their plans, and would have entirely defeated them, but for the influence of new and formidable recruits they had meanwhile enlisted.

By unfair means some improper amendments were inserted, and the bill, thus seriously deteriorated, passed the Senate. The House non-concurred in the amendments, on motion of General Negley, and a committee of conference is appointed and will undoubtedly strike out the Wyoming did with his armed guard cannot be learned. At six o'clock the Edgar Stewart dropped down to Port Royal to take in the powder and guns which were taken out of her, closely followed by a Spanish man-of-war. Night coming on, the Wyoming, which will convoy the Edgar Stewart to sea, took advantage of the time to coal up. The taking in of the guns and powder will occupy the filibuster some hours, and there is evidently something in the wind. The Cubans, who have been spending a considerable amount of money, got disheartened when the Wyoming's guard came on board the Edgar Stewart, and have been exceedingly anxious to find out whether the United States Government has approved of the proposal to carry them to Key West for trial.

FOREIGN.

Spain's Complaints Against France.

INSURGENTS SURRENDERING.

The Fillibustering Steamer Edgar Stewart.

CUBANS DISHEARTENED.

A Terrible Marine Disaster.

WEST INDIES.

THE STEAMER EDGAR STEWART.

KINGSTON, JAMAICA, May 11.—From later advices regarding the steamer Edgar Stewart, it appears that the Captain of the United States steamer Wyoming fully intended taking the Stewart to Key West, the port which she cleared for. The Cubans, however, protested against this armed occupation of their vessel in British waters, and forwarded their protest to the Governor through the Collector of Customs, and it was reported yesterday afternoon that the Governor of the island had expressed the opinion through the naval authorities of Port Royal that such procedure on the part of an American vessel of war in an English harbor was hostile and a serious trespass. How far this is true, cannot now be ascertained, but this is known, that orders were issued by the Government here that the Edgar Stewart should be allowed to clear for wherever she pleased. What the Captain of the Wyoming did with his armed

CANADA.

TERRIBLE MARINE DISASTER.

HALIFAX, N. S., May 20.—Harbor Grace papers contain details of a fearful disaster which occurred at Labrador on the 11th of March last. The barque Huntsman, Capt. Robert Deaves, sailed from Harbor Grace, with a crew of sixty-two men, on a sealing voyage. When off Cape Charles, Labrador, on Saturday, April 20th, in company with the barque Vesta and Lord Clyde, and near Battle Harbor, the Huntsman was forced ahead. A gale from the North-east suddenly sprung up, and the Huntsman was driven upon the rocks. The night was pitch dark, and the vessel struck. The seamen saw the rocks and jumped overboard, to try and save themselves, but were instantly killed by a rush of floating ice. The remaining fifty-two, with the exception of the rigging, and in five minutes afterwards both masts went over, and only seventeen of the crew escaped. Of these seventeen all but three were variously injured by having arms and legs broken and their bodies bruised. They managed to reach the Rescue by crawling over the ice, a distance of half a mile. Forty-five men have been drowned, leaving families at or near Harbor Grace. The other vessels escaped with little damage.

SPAIN.

CARLISTS SURRENDERING.

MADRID, May 20.—It is officially announced to-day by the Government that desertions from the Carlist bands in the Province of Navacy have taken place during the past week. Many insurrectionists have presented themselves to the Government troops and given up their arms. More than four thousand have already submitted. Uribari, a Carlist leader, is dead. Other insurgent bands in other provinces are dispersing.

COMPLAINTS AGAINST FRANCE.

It is stated that the attitude of the Government of France towards the Carlists and the facility with which the retreating insurrectionists escaped into France have caused a deep feeling of irritation on the part of the Spanish Government. Senor Garcia Gallerrez, Spanish Consul to Bayonne, France, has arrived in Madrid. He comes for the purpose of formally complaining of the course pursued by the French authorities towards the fleeing Carlists.

SKIRMISHES.

Detachments of Government troops still continue to encounter Carlist bands in the disaffected provinces. The insurgents are invariably beaten and dispersed.

MEXICO.

THE REVOLUTION.

MATAMORAS, May 19.—Advices from Cerallvo of the 12th instant confirm the statement that Diaz is in Jalisco, with two thousand men. Galvan is his chief of staff. Juarez has ordered Trevino to concentrate all the available forces at San Luis, to move on Gandalajara, and operate against Diaz.

Gar

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TUESDAY, MAY 21, 1872.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR:
J. F. HARTRANFT, Montgomery County.
AUDITOR GENERAL:
HARRISON ALLEN, Warren County.
SUPREME JUDGE:
ULYSSES MERCUR, Bradford County.

FOR CONGRESSMEN AT LARGE,
GEN. HARRY WHITE, Indiana;
GEN. LEMUEL TODD, Cumberland.

DELEGATES AT LARGE TO THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION:
WM. M. MEREDITH, Philadelphia;
J. GILLINGHAM FELL, Philadelphia;
GEN. HARRY WHITE, Indiana;
GEN. WM. LILLY, Carbon;
LIN N BARTHOLOMEW, Schuylkill;
H. N. McALLISTER, Centre;
WILLIAM H. ARMSTRONG, Lycoming.
WILLIAM DAVIS, Mercer;
JAMES L. REYNOLDS, Lancaster;
SAMUEL E. DIMMICK, Wayne;
GEO. Y. LAWRENCE, Washington;
DAVID N. WHITE, Allegheny;
W. H. AINEY, Lehigh;
JOHN H. WALKER, Erie.

BONDS at Frankfort 96.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 44¼f.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 113⅛@113⅜.

AT a recent boat race on the Thames, steamers were used as telegraph stations, wherefrom bulletins were published each [illegible] of the situation, to the crowds of [illegible]rs.

WE HALL THANK our country readers for any information they may send us relative to the crop prospects. Their letters need not be long, so that they give accurate intelligence, they will prove of interest to our readers.

THE Hon. Allen G. Thurman of Ohio, would make a first class candidate for the Democracy for President and would, with John Quincy Adams, of Massachusetts for Vice President, make a strong team.—*Post.*

Yes, but how about Tom Scott?

THE Shoemaker's Union of this city have been held to answer a charge of conspiracy, on oath of some employers. This case will be watched with considerable interest by all classes as it involves questions of grave importance to both employers and employees in all kinds of trade.

MAJOR POWELL'S exploring party have found new evidences among the canons of Colorado of the existence of a pre-historic people. High up on some of the cliffs, overhanging deep chasms, and down amid the desolate valleys, some of these traces have been found, indicating great antiquity. Human bones and pieces of pottery, portions of what must have been houses, and other traces of early inhabitants, are among the discoveries.

IT is to be feared very much that the brilliant reputation as a pulpit orator and a gentleman of general good parts, carrying a stock of sound, sober sense, which Henry Ward Beecher has made, is, like that of Horace Greeley, being frittered away through demagogism. He is willing to ride every hobby of the hour, provided he can gain some little notoriety out of the journey. Beecher is not so high in public esteem but he may fall to the level of commonplace before his friends see his funeral.

WE HAVE the personal authority of the gentleman himself for the assertion that Henry Lloyd, Esq., is not now, nor will he be during the present canvass, a candidate for Congressman from this district, as has been so frequently announced, as even were he possessed of the ambition, his large business interests would not permit him to serve the people and country in that office. So far no candidate has taken the field against Gen. Negley, the present member, whose renomination is now very generally conceded.

OUR friend, Col. James H. Hopkins, who was so gallantly defeated in this district in his aspirations for Congressional honors, by the intrepid Negley, does not wish another experience of the same kind, and peremptorily declines the honor of running at large for the coveted honor under the auspices of the Labor Reformers, who recently nominated him at the Williamsport convention. His reason for the declinature is that he "always has been and still is a member of the Democratic party and now could not be arrayed against it"—all of which make up an excellent excuse, for any man to keep out of the State canvass next fall if he would not be mercilessly sacrificed by the people.

FENCING is recommended by some eminent physicians as a model of exercise for persons who are threatened with dyspeptic symptoms. We suppose Democracy are availing themselves of this gratuitous advice, as they are decidedly expert on the fence, and exhibit a praiseworthy agility in bouncing from one side to the other. It is very active exercise, especially where the alternatives are presented in quick succession. The *Post* declares it never will support Horace Greeley; but it will jump the fence with alacrity and without a grimace, if the Baltimore Convention nominates the "*Tribune* philosopher." Its recent exploits with Col. Scott's name have established its reputation for all time.

OF ALL the ridiculous stories set afloat recently, that one which comes from the St. Louis *Republican*, referring to a scheme to secure the South for Grant, is the poorest. It will be found in our telegraphic columns, and is so absolutely silly that it will not mislead any sane person. The Union men of the South, including the colored population, are almost to a man for Grant and the Republican party, and no efforts of the Liberals or Democrats can win them away. Neither will such idle stories as this last one from St. Louis, succeed in finding lodgment in the mind of any good citizen. They are evidently started with the purpose of weakening, by dividing, the strength of the Republican forces. The source from whence they emanate is sufficient to condemn them utterly. The people have full confidence in the integrity and ability of General Grant. They have tried him well, and are willing to trust him for another term.

THE GRAVE and reverened signiors of the United States Senate are again in a heap of trouble over the trick of some enterprising Bohemian, who managed to lay before the world the text of the supplemental treaty between Great Britain and our own government, before they themselves had been afforded an opportunity to glance their eagle eyes over the original manuscript. Where is Carpenter? Let him investigate the matter, so that the author of the indignity may be punished for the benefit of his journal and of the people shall be promptly brought to judgment. His experience in that line is good—that is so far as bringing ridicule on himself is concerned. A great deal of respect is due the august body of the higher law-makers of the land, but newspaper correspondents will never cease to plunder them of their secret documents if they can lay their hands upon them, so no use in fretting over the cat that has been stolen out of the Congressional bag this time.

THE DIRE and fatal effects of war are not wholly confined to the losses and sorrows and sufferings of the immediate battle fields. Nor are they found only in crushed hopes and families utterly destroyed or separated forever. War is terrible in many ways, and ought to be shunned and avoided whenever possible by rulers and people. Nothing but threatened dishonor should ever be permitted to embroil two nations in deadly hostility, where human beings are to be set up as targets for the enemy's bullets. The statistics of France show an awful increase in the cases of insanity developed during and since the late struggle with Prussia, or Germany. The *Lancet* referring to this sad increase, justly adds that the throes of a great nation are always attended with terrible results, but never more so than unhappy France is suffering from at this time in consequence of the recent unnecessary and direful war. The number of inmates in the lunatic asylums is more than doubled, and the cases are of the most serious and uncontrollable type. Suicides have become, during the past eighteen months, so frequent that the ghastly morgue in Paris is barely large enough to contain the bodies daily taken from the Seine. Two per cent. of the Communist prisoners confined in the prisons of Cherbourg and Brest have become deranged, and the tendency to insanity is alarmingly on the increase. The medical profession has been called upon for a remedy for this startling state of affairs, but so far all efforts have failed. In the face of this, France talks of further wars and the satisfaction of a revengeful spirit.

IN all parts of the country we note a disposition among the workingmen to take advantage of the splendid prosperity of the lines of trades and mechanism this Spring to inaugurate the eight hours' week system, with no reduction of pay. In Chicago, it is said, that [illegible] twenty-five thousand mechanics and laborers are patiently awaiting a favorable opportunity to strike for the new plan; while in New York and other metropolitan cities the movement has already progressed so far as to bring about strikes. Now, we confess, if labor commands a fair price under the present ten hour rule, that we fail entirely to discover wherein comes the justice of this cut down of twenty per cent. in the time, without any corresponding abatement of the prices. Among those who believe that all possible benefits should be conferred on those who make up the bone and sinew of the country, and that their conditions should be made as happy and pleasant as possible, we like the eight hour system for laborers, and think they would be all the better, soberer, more intelligent, more attached to home, more domestic and less addicted to vice if it were adopted. Several hours devoted each day to study, to looking after the welfare of one's family, or in contributing to the happiness of the household by pleasant words, make up in themselves a healthy, happy life time. All work and no play make men dull as well as boys. But there is a simple question of justice that comes in on this question. All the advantages are on the side of the laborers; what seem to be the disadvantages are carried by the employers. If there could be any satisfactory balancing of interests between capital and labor arrived at on this subject, we should heartily greet the inauguration of the eight hour system, but would regret should obstinate strikes be adopted to bring about the desired change.

THE COURT of Common Pleas of Philadelphia, has decided that the law known as the Local Option Law is constitutional. We give a few extracts from the decision of President Judge Allison, as follows:

In treating of the constitutionality of a law it is not proper to urge its hardships, for a judicial tribunal was bound to a strict construction of the fundamental document, the Constitution. It was a clear proposition that whatever the Legislature was not prohibited from doing by the Constitution it certainly had the power to do. There was no word in our Constitution withholding from the Legislature the power which they have in this instance exercised. * * * * A statute can certainly be made constitutional, and it is of no moment whatever whether the condition be an earthquake or a vote by the people. This act is a law of itself, defining an offence and prescribing a penalty without a vote of the people. The vote of the people does not make the law or enact it. The prohibition was the sale of liquor without license, and a penalty was attached to that, and though there had been no vote of the people on it, this prohibition and penalty would have been effective. Besides, this act authorizes the citizens to hold an election, and prescribes the duties of the election officers; and, therefore, it was not true in fact to say that the act was inert and inanimate when it left the hands of the Legislature. It was as perfect a law as any by which we elect the President of the Republic. And it bore great analogy to previous legislation on the subject of the sale of liquors, which stood as good until repealed.

The relator was bound to establish the unconstitutionality of this law. The learned counsel had failed to do this to the satisfaction of the Court, and therefore his demurrer was over-ruled.

Judge Ludlow dissents from the majority in the following words:

Judge Ludlow followed, declaring at the outset that "the question is one of pure law, and with its wisdom or expediency the Court has nothing to do. The Court is bound by the law expressed in the Supreme Court. In the present case the Legislature could and should have decided for themselves whether liquor should or should not be sold, and it was not constitutional to grant the legislative power to the people. The Act of 1871, applying to the Twenty-second ward, violates the Constitution, which declares that the title shall clearly express the objects of the bill; and yet while leaving to the people the question of license or no license, it enacts under the general law a new penalty for violating the license law."

The case will be carried to the Supreme Court, doubtless, when the matter will be finally settled.

GENERAL CASS' LETTER.

In another column we publish a letter addressed to us by General George W. Cass denying any *personal* connection with the bill recently handed to our representative in Congress, General James S. Negley, in the interest of the stockholders of the Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Railway, by their attorney. General Cass is the President of that corporation, and while he may not personally have known anything of *this* proposed bill, which was to pay into the treasury of his road nearly a million of dollars, surely General Negley and the public had a clear right to infer that he knew what his attorney was doing in his behalf. At least, the argument was used when the bill was presented to General Negley, that his constituents, the President and stockholders of the Ft. Wayne road, were largely interested in its passage, and as a true representative, anxious to serve those constituents, and relying implicitly on the well-known integrity and high standing of General Cass and his associates of the Fort Wayne road, he took the bill without reading it, and asked its reference simply to the proper committee. It was the representation that Gen. Cass and his company were deeply interested in the bill, and the proposed settlement of the disallowed or unsettled claims, that induced General Negley to offer it in the House, and it must not be forgotten that this representation was made by the attorney of the road, or one who represented himself as such. Whether the principal is bound by the act of his agent, is not part of this discussion; but we submit, that if General Negley is to be abused by the intimate friends, political supporters and associates of General Cass, for an act done at the solicitation of the latter's attorney, then the inferential testimony must be brought into play for the full vindication of an abused representative.

We do not wish, nor shall we permit ourself, knowingly, to misrepresent General Cass or anybody else; we fully believe every word he writes on the subject; but we insist that the connection of General Negley's name with "the jobbery"—so styled by the *Post*—was altogether affected by and through Elmore's representations. Therefore, what Negley did in the premises, was done at the solicitation of Cass' attorney, and done in the full belief that he was acting in accordance with the wishes and interests of General Cass. Such being the case, it is rather severe to be villified for so doing by the chosen friends and political supporters of the General.

We disagree with a cotemporary on the point that "Gen. Negley should not have withdrawn the bill." We think he did just right. If the thing was a "fraud," and Mr. Elmore—the attorney for the Fort Wayne and other companies—was misrepresenting facts, the sooner he with his connection from the affair the [illegible] Outside of this point, he was fully justified in withdrawing the bill when he found it objectionable to the large majority of his people, no matter who was "its father."

ENGLISH REPUBLICANISM.

Much has been said and written of late on the rapid growth of Republicanism in England. It is certainly a matter that arrests the attention of every lover of liberty, to see this subject broached and get headway in a country so conservative of its institutions, so aristocratic and so proud. In watching this movement in England, one must be careful to study the objects of the agitators, and the characters of its leaders. Republicanism is of various forms, and to reach perfection should be of the noblest kind; the masses should have no feelings but of the purest love for their country and its institutions, and so also should the party leaders be men of undoubted integrity, endued with honor and principles of the most exalted description. Otherwise we shall have a Government that is infamous, and the underlings in office will seek not the public welfare, and true justice and equity between man and man, but their own self-aggrandizement and pander to bribery, and consequently subvert their power and prostitute their abilities. Old [illegible] in country like England have a deep root in the hearts of the people, and by occasional mass meetings, headed by [illegible] Republican speakers, one must not get the impression that the masses there are disaffected; for, although to-day all London may be engaged in attending to Red Republican meetings, and listening with rapture to the speakers who proclaim the speedy downfall of Monarchy, and its attending evils, in the shape of heavy taxes, despotism and the absurdity of grooning under the weight of oppression and slavery to which they are subjected by the aristocracy of the land, yet to-morrow the same people will be enthusiastic over a Royal procession, or the arrival of some foreign potentate will call forth their warmest acclamations. The mistake these agitators make is this, they do not guide the people aright; they think the masses will be led away with the idea that Monarchy is the sole cause of all their ills; that if once the landed proprietors were banished the country would be free; that they, the speakers, are alone the parties who could sway an Empire or govern the country and support good and useful institutions without taxation. Thus blindly infatuated by their own ambition and egotism, they catch a few noisy characters, and the rabble follow, and then this concourse of people gives rise to the idea that Republicanism is rampant in England; but it is not so, such trash is not Republicanism. While there is much to deplore in the condition of the lower classes, which is disgraceful to a country with the wealth and resources of England, yet these classes are not intelligent enough to understand the principles, and the glorious results Republicanism gives to a country. This sentiment can only emanate in the breasts of an intelligent community. Education and industry must be its parents, the gloom and egotism of feudal customs must be far from its sight and hearing. Men and women who desire it, must help, out of pure love to unveil its glorious rays, to warm and invigorate the slothful and feeble. We can truthfully say that Republicanism in England is so far a myth, that may never get the semblance of a reality. Agrarianism and flunkeyism have no part in its organization, and we can safely prophesy that if it ever does find a footing on English soil it will be under far different auspices than at present.

THOSE RAILROAD ALLOWANCES.

EDITORS GAZETTE:—A friend has sent to me an editorial of the GAZETTE headed "That Railroad Jobbery," which most grossly misrepresents me in regard to a bill recently introduced into the House of Representatives by General Negley, and which you designate as "The Railroad Compensation Bill." After making the declaration that General Negley introduced the bill as coming from some of his constituents, you proceed to say:

"We can see nothing in General Negley's action to condemn. If there is any condemnation to be meted out in the case, it should fall not upon him but upon the author of the so-called scheme. Upon this point the *Post* will be exceedingly loth to concur, especially as its favorite candidate for the Governorship of Pennsylvania, Gen. George W. Cass, drew up the bill and was father to the plot. If Negley is to be scolded and denounced for introducing the measure, in the name of consistency should Cass escape the attention of our virtuously consistent contemporary? If the bill was such an odious one, so full of dishonesty, then let Cass, its author, take the benefit."

Now, I have to say without any reservation, evasion, or qualification, that the bill referred to was not drawn by me, nor dictated by me.

I did not inspire the bill or recommend its introduction. I have not this day read the bill, and only know of its provisions through the correspondence published by you.

If you will carefully note the language of Mr. Elmore, you will see that he does not say that the bill was prepared by me, or even approved by me, but that the bill was prepared by him to facilitate the settlement of the accounts of certain railroads, (other roads besides the P., F. W. & C.) Mr. Elmore had a special appointment or power of attorney to present and prosecute to settlement before the proper departments certain just and equitable claims of the P., F. W. & C. Railway Company for valuable services rendered. He went to Congress upon his own motion, so far as the company I represent is concerned. For the other companies I cannot answer.

General Negley in his letter says:

"I may have done injustice to Gen. G. W. Cass and other honorable gentlemen connected with that road in withdrawing *their* bill, but feeling no personal interest in its success, and even having declined to give it my support I could hardly be expected to ignore public sentiment after becoming aware of it."

This thing at me was as unnecessary to Gen. Negley's defence, as it is untrue, and I could very easily retort with more truth and greater reason if I desired a controversy. Truly, yours,

G. W. CASS.

New York, May 18, 1872.

Missouri Republicans—What an Old Pittsburgher Says.

CENTERVIEW, Johnson county, Mo., }
May 16, 1872. }

MESSRS. EDITORS:—I am not a politician, nor in the habit of writing on politics, though the Democratic rebel sympathizers, were wont in time of rebellion to charge me with "preaching politics," because I preached against rebellion and stood by the Government. But I can see what is going on around me. So I have thought that a few words as to the political "situation" in this part of the land, might be interesting to your readers, now that the Liberal Republicans have their candidates in the field.

I suppose that the State of Missouri may be regarded as the birth place of the Liberal Republican party. Republicans divided on the question of restoring the disfranchising disabilities from those who had been engaged in rebellion. Now I did not know a single Republican in this whole community who did not vote the Liberal ticket on that question. But that question having been decided, they have fallen back into the regular Republican ranks. And to-day I do not know a single Republican who will vote the Liberal ticket. I have heard just one man say he would vote for Greeley and he was a man who fought four years in the rebel army to destroy the Government.

It is true there are some Liberals in this county and in some of the neighboring counties, who were Republicans, but I have no doubt the number, when summed up after the election, will be found to be very small. The Democrats may select a new ticket, or they may endorse the Liberal ticket; which ever they may do, it will make no difference to the result in this State—a triumph for Grant. Yours truly, etc.,

LETTER FROM IRELAND.

(Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

CORK, May 5th, 1872.

I believe I said I should not write you of our voyage, but I have changed my mind and will tell you something of it. The vessel, the steamer Adriatic, left New York on the 27th ult., carrying 128 saloon, and a number of steerage, passengers. Of course among these there were many charming and some prominent people. There were some prominent New York publishers, a famous American General and diplomat with his beautiful young wife, a renowned London lawyer and diplomat, [illegible] of the most eminent of American women, [illegible] philosopher and reformer) and [illegible] African traveler. The [illegible] The wharf was [illegible] with [illegible]kerchiefs flowers after me, and [illegible] for two days, during steamer floated over calm seas [illegible] cloudless skies, so that those of us who dreaded the evil influences of Neptune began to breathe freely, and the dignified and exquisite New Yorker who pronounced seasickness an effect of the imagination, walked around and seemed to gloat over the one or two weak brethren and sisters who succumbed to the first breath of salt air.

Acquaintances are easily made on board ship and we were all sociable before very long. Monotony developed slowly and was gallantly fought against. Captain Murray showed a kindness and sociability which we had learned to regard as rather incompatible with such consummate sea-manship as his, while the purser, Mr. McDowell, was a most able and accomplished master of ceremonies.

It was Saturday when we sailed, and all were watching land and shipping disappear. Then on Sunday we began to pick up acquaintances. In the morning we had Church of England service read by the Captain and purser, and would have had a sermon had not the Baptist preacher whom the Captain asked, refused to preach if the English service were read. In the evening Mrs. Julia Ward Howe played on the piano (a beautiful upright one) and we had hymns in the saloon.

Monday developed a little wind and vacant chairs began to appear [illegible] although a very respectable audience assembled in the smoking room in the afternoon to witness a [illegible] and it was proposed that a programme was drawn up for a formal entertainment in the saloon the following evening. Tuesday was rough. People began to lie about and to take to their berths; eating, with many, was regarded as a matter of vanity and decided vexation, and the sea developed a tendency to chop which was eminently calculated to raise the stomach in its own opinion, far above the desires of its possessor. Yet the concert in the evening was successful. The purser sang and recited, the Captain presided, and we had songs from two charming Brooklyn ladies and several gentlemen, with all sorts of amusing things from Mr. McArdle, a most versatile member of the Liverpool press and a native of Ireland.

We were to have had a lecture from Mr. Paul Du Chaillu, on Wednesday, but —— alas that but! Head winds all day, ship pitching and rolling and making no progress, air dense with drizzle and barometer falling. Never was there a more depressed collection of people. More than two-thirds sick, and all the rest deeply, darkly, desperately blue. Mr. Du Chaillu did not lecture, the lovers, who had never seen each other until the 27th and were madly and ridiculously in love by this, the first, (and moving day too—a most moving day) sat side by side, her fair head on his manly breast, his bearded cheek resting on her soft hair, and thus they were practically and sweetly sea-sick together.

Many exquisite baskets of flowers had been sent to some of our lady passengers and adorned the various long tables of the saloon. This Wednesday, people who declared they did not get sea-sick, got dreadfully flower sick, and had the dangerous bask[illegible] ets removed, and I confess they are but poor things to take to sea. The supporter of the imagination theory rolled in the agonies of the worst form of *mal de mer*, with his dignity and his mustache both limp and scarcely strengthened at all by the consciousness of his own vast fund of imagination. That was a home on the rolling deep and a most uncomfortable one. The deck was wet and it rained, while the pitch of the ship made walking possible only to gymnasts and cats. After a laborious, climb up a steep hill to your state room, you would find yourself down at the bottom trying to lift your room door to get *down* through it.

Next day, however, up went barometer and spirits, the wind was again in our favor, the sea still rough but hope of better things was possible. In the evening we had a most amusing and delightful lecture by our African traveler, who told us about his life in Africa and his encounters with gorillas.

Friday we again had a concert interspersed with readings and declamations, and Saturday which was a very billowy, hilly, up and down sort of day, we had, in the evening, a most pleasant and entertaining account of her recent visit to St. Domingo from Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, who had also prepared some verses of a burlesque nature, eulogizing the Captain, which were sung by a select choir, to an air from Ernani. After which General Sickles, in the name of his fellow passengers, made a neat little speech thanking the eminent lady for her labors for our pleasure. On Sunday, the sky was clear and we were all on deck again, and at service in the morning and hymns in the evening. On Monday morning, land was in sight before breakfast and, after sailing all morning along the wild, picturesque Irish coast, we met the tender off Queenstown at about two o'clock and left, amid the cheers of the remaining passengers, for Queenstown. Of course there was a throng of beggars and pipers and would-be porters met us at the landing; of course the jaunting cars caught our eyes at once as did the tiny donkeys with mountains of freight behind them. There was no reason for delay, however, and we were soon on the cars for Cork, and after passing through a most exquisite country full of lovely houses and blooming with hawthorn and lilacs, and fifty other sweet scented flowers, we reached this, our destination, and are anticipating with pleasure, the first night in a bed broad enough and long enough and still enough and quiet enough for comfort.

Altogether I may sum up the passage thus: the weather, though there were no absolute storms, was unusually rough, contrary and uncomfortable; the was a very large percentage of pleasant passengers, some of whom I shall remember with gratitude and pleasure for long years to come. The vessel itself is very large and very elegant; the saloon and smoking room are as perfect as possible, having but little motion, and most admirable ventilation, as have most of the State rooms. The so-called ladies' cabin is a very inconvenient little room. Four persons are put into each state room, which are smaller than they are in some steamers; and the deck is narrow and cramped and unfit for a general promenade. The electric bells are convenient, the gas is a failure, and almost smothered half the passengers during the only two nights we used it. The bath rooms are convenient, but so badly arranged the Rt. Hon. Russel Gurney was flung against a hot pipe in the tub and severely scalded. We left New York at the same time as the Inman, City of Paris, and the Cunard Abyssinia, and to-day the Paris arrived at Queenstown one hour before the Adriatic, and *it* was an hour and a half in advance of the Abyssinia. To-morrow I shall go to Blarny, perhaps, with some friends, for a day at Killarny, and then to Dublin. W. K.

WE INVITE all thoughtful American citizens to consider the influences that nominated Mr. Greeley, known to none so well as to the best men in the Convention; then to consider his attitude during the war, when the real character of every man was tried. He would have allowed the States to decide whether they would secede. He sorely perplexed the opening of Mr. Lincoln's administration, forcing the army into the field before it was ready. He begged Mr. Lincoln to try to buy a peace by payment for the slaves. He represented Mr. Lincoln's action in the Niagara conference in a manner which Mr. Lincoln declared put him in a false position before the country. And he signed a letter to the loyal Governors after Mr. Lincoln was renominated in 1864, substantially asking whether he should not be set aside and a new candidate selected. Consider such facts as these, occurring at moments of great national exigency, and decide what would have chanced had Horace Greeley been in the place of Abraham Lincoln.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Meadville *Democrat* suggests the nomination of Col. James H. Hopkins for Governor by the Reading Convention.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
No. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH,
CHARTERED IN 1862.
OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENING, from May 1st to November 1st, from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.
Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, James Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. F. McKinley, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robt. C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.
JOHN M. KELLY, Solicitor.

LETTER FROM IRELAND.
Sickness of Forty Years' Duration Cured.
The cure related below is one of a very remarkable kind, on account of its long duration, and is well worthy of the attention of all those who may be afflicted with chronic disease of any kind, showing clearly that all such cases can be cured. It is that of Jacob Wagner, a respectable farmer, aged 63 years, of New Sewickley township, who has been in gradually failing health for a period of about forty years. The disease manifested itself by a continued cough and a wasting state of health, which, about the beginning of last October, culminated in an attack which showed that the lungs were becoming seriously affected. Mr. Wagner, in this state of his case, applied to Dr. Keyser, of this city, who, by a system of medicine of a restorative kind, has completely cured him and restored him to a state of health to which he has been a stranger for many long and weary years. His cure is thorough and complete, and evinces an amount of skill and perseverance in the treatment of such cases, by Dr. Keyser, which is rarely if ever attained in a life time. The cure was chiefly effected by Dr. Keyser's Lung Cure, and is another of the many instances of the wonderful restorative power of that medicine, in the cure of every disease of long standing, especially those in which the pulmonary organs and the blood are deteriorated.
Dr. Keyser's office is at 167 Liberty street, in the rear of his Drug store, from 10 A. M. until 1 P. M., and from 3 until 6 P. M., and on Saturday's at night.
A treatise on Lung Diseases sent wherever it is wanted.

THE FROST KING SODA WATER APPARATUS
AT JAMES E. BURNS & CO.'S DRUG STORE AND PERFUME DEPOT,
Where you will find Pure Drugs, Family and Patent Medicines of all kinds.
KISSENGEN,
CONGRESS,
BLUE LICK,
SARATOGA,
and VICHY WATERS.
Drawn from Marble Fountains, always cold, at JAMES E. BURNS & CO.'S DRUG STORE, Corner of Penn and Sixth (old St. Clair) streets.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.
Faber & Van Doren,
367 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
STEAM ENGINES,
IRON AND WOOD WORKING
Machinery,
STEAM PUMPS.
Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,
STEAM FIRE ENGINES,
BELTING,
Woolen Machinery,
MACHINE CARDS.
Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.
Orders Solicited.
REINHOLD SIEDLE,
JEWELER,
(SUCCESSOR TO MEYRAN & SIEDLE,)
DEALER IN
Diamonds,
Fine Watches,
Jewelry,
Silver and Plated Ware,
French Clocks, and
English Cutlery.
No. 42 FIFTH AVENUE.

BAILEY & C
Chestnut & 12th Sts.,
PHILADELPHIA,
Jewelers and Silversmiths.
FINE WATCHES,
FRENCH CLOCKS,
BRONZES,
PLATED WARE.
Quality Guaranteed.
Goods sent by Express on approval.
TTHS

Wall Paper, 1872.
A full assortment of the usual styles of PAPER HANGINGS.
Various designs for Panels in Illuminations in Fine Colors, strictly artistic, and highly decorative for town and suburban houses.
W. P. MARSHALL,
191 Liberty Street.
C. C. BOYLE.....JAS. RICHEY, JR.
C. C. BOYLE & Co.,
Lumber Dealers,
Allegheny City, near Suspension Bridge
Shaved and sawed Shingles, Patent Siding Flooring, and all kinds of Dry Lumber now on hand.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.
GREAT BARGAINS
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S.
GREAT BARGAINS IN
BLACK HERNANI,
ALL GRADES.
AT 37½ CENTS.
Japanese Silks.
AT 50 CENTS,
Japanese Silks.
AT 62½ CENTS,
Japanese Silks.
AT 15 CENTS.
Japanese Cloths.
AT 18¾ CENTS,
Japanese Cloths.
AT 25 CENTS.
Japanese Cloths.
An attractive stock of all kinds of Plain and Fancy
DRESS GOODS,
AT THE LOWEST PRICES, AT
WM. SEMPLE'S.
165, 167 and 169
Federal St., Allegheny.

A. W. Erwin & Co.,
172 and 174 FEDERAL STREET,
ALLEGHENY.
will exhibit some novelties in addition to their fine stock of
DRESS GOODS.
1 Case Silk Striped Grenadine, 20c.
JAPANESE SILKS,
JAPANESE CLOTHS,
HERNANI,
SUITS AND SUITINGS, &C.,
making a grand exhibition of Dress and general Dry Goods.
Everything a Bargain.
my15-d&W

C. Arbuthnot. W. T. Shannon. J. G. Stephenson.
ARBUTHNOT, SHANNON & CO.
WHOLESALE
DRY GOODS
AND
NOTIONS,
OFFER
Best Stock in the City
AT
LOWEST EASTERN PRICES,
AT THEIR
NEW STORE,
Nos. 239 and 241 Liberty Street,
OPPOSITE WOOD STREET.
Buyers are Invited to Call.
ap16-p44

ANDERSON
SASH
BALANCE.
Builders' and Contractors' attention is called to this improved Sash Balance. It is more desirable and less expensive than the old style of cord and weights. It will not get out of order, and can be attached to any window-frame. Call and examine the invention at the
PITTSBURGH OFFICE,
70 SMITHFIELD STREET
J. S. BELL,
AGENT.
ap23-m26

PITTSBURGH
White Lead and Color Works,
J. SCHOONMAKER & SON,
PROPRIETORS.
Manufacturers of White Lead, Red Lead, Blue Lead, Zincs, Litharge, Putty, and all colors, dry and in oil.
OFFICE AND FACTORY—450, 452, 454, 456, and 458 REBECCA STREET.
We call the attention to the guarantee posted on our strictly Pure White Lead, and when we say pure "Carbonate of Lead" we mean "Chemically Pure"—that is, free from Acetate and Hydrate, and therefore is whiter and superior both in color and covering property. Guaranteed to be a Purer Carbonate of Lead and whiter than any in the market, and forfeit the price of the package if containing the least adulteration. mh27-105

AkronSewer Pipe Co.
OFFICE, WAREHOUSE AND YARD:
Cor. Penn Ave. and Tenth St.,
PITTSBURGH, PA., AND
65 and 67 Sandusky St., Allegheny City, Pa.,
Manufacture Highly Vitrified
WATER AND SEWER PIPE,
both Ring and Socket, from 1 to 24 inch caliber, with Elbows, Branches, Curves, niants and Traps for each size. Also, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Flues, Chimney Tops, Fire Brick, Fire Clay, Grate and Boiler Tile, Lawn Vases, Hydraulic Cement, &c.
C. G. McMILLEN,
MANUFACTURERS' AGENT.
Price List.
ap22-t061

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.
WM. SEMPLE
Is Offering Special Bargains in
White Goods.
P. K.'s,
Nainsooks,
Jaconets,
Swisses,
Linens,
Chambrays,
Lawns,
Chintzes.
SUITS! SUITS!
White Suits,
Buff Suits,
Striped Suits,
Linen Suits.
Childrens' Suits!
White Skirts,
White Aprons,
Laces and Embroideries,
AT ATTRACTIVE PRICES,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169
Federal St., Allegheny.
NEW SPRING GOODS.
We take great pleasure in informing the ladies of Pittsburgh and vicinity, that we have just opened a very large and well selected stock of Spring Goods. These Goods were selected with great care, and are of the very latest style. Our stock of
BLACK SILKS
Japanese Silks,
ALPACAS,
DOLLY VARDENS
IN CHOICE STYLES.
MOHAIRS
AT OLD PRICES.
Shawls and Scarfs,
LINENS, TOWELS,
Prints, Cassimeres,
And in fact a Complete Assortment of Housekeeping Goods and Dress Goods, new and fresh, are large and cannot fail to please the most fastidious.
MOORHOUSE & CARSTEN,
Cor. of Market St. and Fourth Ave.
☞Remember, we have removed from 21 Fifth avenue to the large Dry Goods House, corner of Fourth avenue and Market street, where we will be pleased to see our friends.
NEW GOODS.
Macrum & Carlisle,
NO. 27 FIFTH AVENUE,
Have just opened New and Elegant Styles
OF
Gimps, Fringes, Buttons, Ribbons, Scarfs, Ties, Bows, New styles Veils, Collars and Setts, 1,000 Pieces of Hamburgs, best makes, Made Up Muslin Undergarments, Hosiery, Gloves, Umbrellas, Men's, Children's and Ladies' Underwear Parasols, Fans, Hair Goods, Fancy Articles and Notions.
Every Article at Lowest Possible Prices.
mh28-TTH8

STEAM HEATING.
CRAIG BROTHERS,
129 Second Avenue, Pittsburgh,
Are prepared to contract for heating with their unrivalled apparatus, public or private buildings by indirect or direct radiation.
SOLE AGENTS FOR
Gold's Pat. Cast Iron Radiator.
Would refer to the following buildings heated by us:
Pittsburgh Opera House,
Library Hall Buildings,
Semple's Dry Good House,
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Second Ward School Building.
With Numerous Private Buildings.
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OTIS Safety Hoisting Machinery.
Otis Brothers & Co.,
PATENTEES AND SOLE MANUFACTURERS.
348 Broadway, New York.
PASSENGER ELEVATORS FOR HOTELS, OFFICE BUILDINGS, STORES, APARTMENTS AND PRIVATE HOUSES.
The only machine in use combining perfect safety with smoothness, noiselessness, rapidity of movement, and the greatest economy in the use of fuel.
Safety Hoisting Machinery for Merchandise and Freight, for Stores, Manufactories, Furnaces and Mines.
LOCAL REFERENCES.—Monongahela House, Pittsburgh; Arbuthnot, Shannon & Co., Pittsburgh; Wm. Phillips & Co., Pittsburgh; S. Marvin & Co., Pittsburgh; Wm. Semple, Allegheny City; Dewey, Vance & Co., Wheeling, West Virginia. fe9-18-TTHS

LOOKING GLASSES
Pickersgill, Lyons & Co.,
No. 141 WOOD STREET,
Invite the attention of the public to their large assortment of LOOKING GLASSES and PICTURE FRAMES, embracing many new styles. Also, American, German and French Chromos, which we offer at reasonable prices.
☞FINE MANTLE AND PIER GLASSES a specialty. ly15-TTHS

J. Weaver & Co.,
ADVERTISING AGENTS,
Mellon's New Iron Front Building,
(Opposite New City Hall.)
116 SMITHFIELD STREET.
ap2-TTH8

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S.
A Large Stock of the Latest Novelties
IN
MILLINERY GOODS.
Untrimmed Hats,
Untrimmed Bonnets,
Trimmed Hats,
Trimmed Bonnets.
RIBBONS AND FLOWERS.
Parasols and Sun Umbrellas.
SHETLAND SHAWLS,
ALL COLORS.
Lace Shawls.
At 85c., Dolly Varden Calicoes,
At 25c., Dolly Varden Chintzes.
At 75c., White Skirts,
At 50c.,

FINANCIAL.

Robinson Brothers,
BANKERS,
78 Fourth Avenue,
Buy and sell all kinds of
Government Securities, State, City and County Bonds, Real Estate Mortgages and Business Paper.

Orders executed for the purchase and sale of STOCKS at the New York Stock Board.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

Ira B. McVay & Co.,
BANKERS.
LOCAL SECURITIES
A SPECIALTY.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE DRAWN ON
JAY COOKE, McCULLOUGH & CO.,
LONDON,
Letters of Credit for Travelers issued, available throughout Europe.
Passports obtained.
IRA B. McVAY & CO.,
Cor. Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

Geo. B. Hill & Co.,
BROKERS AND DEALERS IN
BONDS, STOCKS AND MORTGAGES.
Orders promptly executed for the purchase and sale of all Reliable Securities.
Collections made.
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Jas. T. Brady & Co.,
Corner Fourth Avenue and Wood Street,
BANKERS,
Buy and sell all kinds of
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
COIN, SILVER AND COUPONS,
On Most Favorable Terms.
Interest Allowed on Deposits.
Money Loans on Government Bonds at lowest market rates.
Orders executed for the Purchase and Sale of Stocks, Bonds and Gold.
JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, May 20, 1872.

The week opens with the feeling in money matters as cheerful as can be desired; money continues to accumulate at all the great centres, and, as we predicted at the first of the month, the promise of low rates of interest ruling during the summer months becomes more assured. The Government finances are in such a position as to enable the Secretary of the Treasury, to bid defiance, not only to those who might have the hardihood to assail the public credit, but also to lend a helping hand to thwart the tricksters, who would fill their coffers, stop the wheels of trade, embarrass commerce, break down manufacture, stop the development of the mineral resources, and even go so far in their nefarious schemes as to bring on general bankruptcy, perfectly satisfied that all others should suffer, so that they might reap profit. The moneyed men of the country, as well as those connected with its trade, are much indebted to the Government for the unexampled manner that their interests have been foreseen and guarded. With a large debt hanging over it, Secretary Boutwell by judicious management has brought up the credit of the United States to almost par with that of the most favored of European nations, and while doing this has not only impelled the trade or development of its resources, but has absolutely made them more prosperous than they were ever yet known; and while doing this, he is fast dispensing with direct taxation, so that it will be a matter of no surprise, in a short time to see him float the Government on the duties from foreign importation, and relieve the people from a burden which only in a time of emergency, such as the preservation of the life of "the Government" itself would be tolerated.

The trade of the city is moderately active, and although there is a lull in iron, yet there is nothing of a foreboding character exhibited, and some think that iron will still advance higher. There are very few who expect to see any decline of moment in prices, prior to the closing of the fall trade. The transportation not only keeps up, but is apparently on the increase. The Pennsylvania Central has an abundance of freight, and Messrs. Pitcairn and Creighton, who have the charge of this end of the line, although acknowledged as being at the head of their profession, find considerable difficulty in keeping the tracks clear, and meeting fully, the demand made upon them, for the accommodation of the trade. Three hundred car loads of freight, six days out from San Francisco, passed over the road *en route* for the east; sixty of these contained tea from China and Japan, consigned to London. The balance were loaded with silks, whalebone, seal skins, South Sea salmon, and merchandise generally, most of which was also consigned to European ports. The Pacific Railroad, although nominally terminating many miles west of this city, is daily adding to the wealth of this State, and promises to do much in adding wealth to Pittsburgh, and, notwithstanding the many improvements in canals and highways, to influence trade by the way of the Mediterranean, the evidence thus far points that the Atlantic and Pacific roads must command the larger portion of the Asiatic trade, and become the great highways of commercial intercourse between Japan and Europe. The real estate market continues brisk, and eligible property seems to be amongst the favorite investments of the day. The invigorating rains of the past two days has caused enlivenment in the spirits of the farmers, who now conclude that the prospects for good crops is not so bad, and that we may have a tolerable good yield of grain, hay, and agricultural products. There is nothing doing in local securities.

Geo. B. Hill & Co., Brokers, cor. Wood Street and Third Avenue, furnishes the following quotations of bonds and stocks from their latest advices by Telegraph.

	Saturday.	Monday.
Bonds—1881	117	117
" —'62	113¾	113¾
5-20— 1862	113⅜	113¾
" 1864	113¾	113¾
" 1865	114¼	115¼
" 1865 new	113¾	113¾
" 1867	116⅝	116⅝
" 1868	116¾	116¾
10-40s	110¼	110¼
Currency 6's	116⅜	116¾
Gold	113⅝	113⅝
RAILWAYS.		
New York Central	97¾	98¼
Do Scrip	92¼	92¾
Erie	74½	74¾
Harlem	126½	126½
Fort Wayne	97	97
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	90¾	90¾
Rock Island	111	111¼
Illinois Central	75¾	75¾
Union Pacific	39	39¼
Ohio & Mississippi	48¼	48¼
Pacific Mail	33¾	33¾
West. Union Telegraph	75¾	75¾
Adams Express	99½	99½
American Express	73¼	73½
U. S. Express	80¾	80¾
Wells, Fargo	90	90
Penna. Central	58	58
Penna. Allotments	57¾	57⅜
Reading R. R.	59½	59¾
Camden & Amboy	126	126¾
Oil Creek & Alleg'y R. R	40¾	40½
Central Transportation	46	46½
Empire Transportation	55	55
Union Transportation	80	80
Pittsburgh City 5's	75½	75
Pittsburgh City 6's	93	93
Allegheny City 6's	90	92
Allegheny City 5's	78	—
A. V. R. R. 7-30's	94½	95
Lehigh Valley R. R.	59½	59½

NEW YORK, May 20, 1872.

Money easy and plentiful at 5@6, closing at 5. There was but little change in gold, with a slight downward tendency, closing at 113⅝@113¾. Loans 2@7 for carrying to flat. Clearings, $64,000,000. Treasury disbursements, $874,000. Governments steady. State bonds quiet. Stocks active and excited, with frequent fluctuations, particularly in C. C. & I. C., Pacific Mail and Erie, which were the strongest and most active shares. It seems established that Col. Scott will be President of Erie next week, and that the lease of the C. C. & I. C. is to be transferred to that road, giving it connection to seaboard via Atlantic & Great Western. It is reported another rail is to be laid on the Erie, and that the pool in England has recently bought one hundred thousand shares in the Erie, to be held intact ninety days. The transfer books in Philadelphia closed this afternoon for the election, and cash stock was worth ⅛@¾ per cent. A large short interest is still uncovered through out the list, and an era of active speculation is probable.

Sterling exchange 109¾.

GOVERNMENTS.—Coupons of 1881, 118¾; 5-20's of '62, 113¾; '64, 113¾; '65, 113¾; do. new, 113¼; '67, 116¼; '68, 116¾; 10-40's, 111¼; currency '66, 116⅝; new 6s, 113¾.

STATE BONDS.—Mississippi, 96; Tennessee, old, 72¾; new, 72½; Virginia, new, 55; old, 48; North Carolina, old, 34; new, 20.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Western Union Telegraph, 76½; Quicksilver, 40; Adams Express, 99¾; Wells-Fargo, 93; American Merchants Union, 76; United States, 80¾; Pacific Mail, 33¾; New York Central, 98½; Scrip 92¾; Erie, 76¾; preferred, 89¾; Harlem, 127; preferred, 135; Michigan Central, 116¾; Cleveland & Pittsburgh, 90¾; North Western, 76½; preferred, 98; Rock Island, 112; New Jersey Central, 108¾; St. Paul, 76¾; preferred, 92¼; Wabash, 76¾; preferred, 87; Fort Wayne, 97; Terre Haute, 20¼; preferred, 50; Chicago & A., 117; preferred, 118; Ohio & Mississippi, 48¾; C. C. & C. 92½; Burlington & Quincy, 132; Lake Shore, 93; Panama, 425½; Illinois Central, 135; Union Pacific, 39½; Central Pacific bonds, 103¼; Union, 92¾; Delaware & Lackawanna, 107¼.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, May 20, 1872.

ASHES—Soda Ash is quoted at 4¾ to 5 for common; refined, 5½@6; nitrate, 5 to 5¼; pots, 10; pearls, 11.

APPLES—Green Apples continue dull, and the supply, although very much reduced, is fully equal to the demand; we continue to quote at $5 to $6 per bbl for good to choice.

BUTTER—Sales of solid packed at 20 to 23, and prime to choice roll at 24@26. The receipts are fair but the supply is fully equal to the demand. Low grade butter continues very dull.

BROOM CORN—Is quiet and unchanged; small sales within the range of 5 to 8 cts per lb, according to quality.

BEANS—Sales in a jobbing way at $2.75 to $3 per bushel for fair to prime, and $3.25 for choice.

CHEESE—Is coming in freely, and, as stocks have commenced to accumulate, prices are weak and drooping; we now quote Prime Factory at 12 to 12½; Factory, 14; Goshen, 15; Skimmers, 7 to 10, as to quality.

CONCENTRATED LYE—$5.50 ₩ case.

CANNED GOODS—Peaches, (3 lb cans) $6.00 to 37 per case; Tmatoes $4.50@6; Corn, $5.50@7.00, according to quality and brand.

CEMENT—Louisville $2.50 to $2.75; Calcined Plaster $4.00; Cleveland white Lime, $2; eastern, $1.75.

COUNTRY BACON—Quoted at 4¾ to 5 cts for Shoulders; 6 to 6½ for clear Sides, and 8 to 9 for Hams. Country Lard, to be 8 cts, according to quality and packing.

DRIED FRUIT—There is a steady demand for Apples, and, with a limited supply, prices are well sustained; we continue to quote at 8 to 11 cts for Sun Dried choice. Peaches continue dull, though prices are unchanged, 9 to 9½ for halves, 7 to 8 for mixed; 6 to 7 for quarters, and 15 to 20 for peeled. Blackberries, 15 to 16; pitted Cherries, 27 to 30; unpitted, 6 to 8.

EGGS—Is entirely quiet and unchanged: 14 may be regarded as the ruling quotation, though sales have been made at 15.

FEATHERS—No. 1 quoted at 75 wholesale, and 80 to 85 in a small way. Mixed Stock, 40 to 60 cts, according to quality.

FLOUR—Is quiet and unchanged; however, the feeling is not near as strong as ten days ago, and the impression is gaining strength; the climax has been reached, and that an early reaction is not improbable; New York has been reported dull for several days past, and some of the western markets have commenced to respond. We continue to quote, in a jobbing way, at $8,75 to $9,25 for fair to choice Spring, and $9,50 to $10 for red winter wheat. Rye Flour, $8,75 to $6.

GRAIN—The grain markets are easier, in consequence mainly of the copious rains which seem to have been general all over the country within the past few days, quieting to some extent the apprenensions that were entertained in regard to the growing crops; prices, however, so far as our market is concerned, are without quotable change. Wheat being offered sparingly, scarce, and the mills are taking all that offers at $2,15 to $2,20 for red, and 3 to 5 cents more for white; the last sales of No. 1 Spring reported, were at $1,85 to $1,90. As noted in our last report, however, the demand for No. 2 Spring as it did when it was first introduced here; it has not given general satisfaction to millers. There is a fair demand for Oats, and prices are steady but unchanged; sales at 54 for mixed, and 55 to 56 for prime white. Shelled Corn is dull and in demand, and may be quoted at 68 to 70, for mixed to prime yellow; there is but little doing in Ear Corn, except in a jobbing way. The stock of both Ear and Shelled is running light. Rye is still quoted at $1,00 to $1,05. The season for Barley is about over, and there is not enough to establish quotations.

GROCERIES—There was considerable excitement in regard to Coffee to-day, both in Baltimore and New York, and prices continue strong, and the tendency is still upward. The importers and other large holders, aware of the fact that stocks throughout the interior are very much reduced, and expecting a largely increased demand soon, are using their utmost endeavors to inflate the market as much as possible, in order to unload, and thus far they have been pretty successful, whether they will be able to keep it up long enough to gain their object, i. e. *to unload*, is to say the least, at this writing unquestionable. It will not be long before the new crop will be ready to move, and as the consumption always falls off during the summer months, there will be less Coffee wanted; there is no disguising the fact, however, that at present, the market is firm, and prices tending upward.

REFINED SUGARS.—Standard Hards, 13; A Coffee, 12; B, 11¾; Ex C, 11¾; C Yellow and Circle C, 11¾. These quotations are for straight brands.

COFFEE.—Rio—Choice, 24¾@25; Prime, 23¾@24; Good, 23; Fair, 22½. Java, 28. Roasted, pure, 27; lower grades, 25@26.

RAW SUGARS.—Choice New Orleans, 11@11¼; Prime, 10¾; Good, 10¼. Cuba, 9¾. Choice Porto Rico, 10¾; Prime, 10¼. Demerara—Choice, 11¾; Good, 11¼.

NEW ORLEANS MOLASSES.—Choice, 73; Prime, 70; Good, 65; Fair, 60.

SYRUPS.—Lamb's White Drips, 70; White Honey, 60; Havemeyer & Elder's, 60@62; other grades, from 40@50.

RICE.—Carolina—Choice, 9¼; Prime, 9¼; Good, 8¾; Rangoon, 8¾@8¾.

SPICES.—Grain Pepper, 24; do Pimento, 16; Cassia, 50; Cloves, 25; Nutmegs, $1,25.

HAY—The market is firmer, and there is an increased demand, especially for prime hay, of which the supply is light; however, prices are unchanged; sales of baled at $27 to $32 per ton, according to quality.

OILS.—No. 1, extra lard oil is quoted, in a jobbing way, at 78@80 and No. 2 at 60 to 62.

PROVISIONS—Continue dull and unchanged, with an over supply, and dealers generally are anxious to close out. Sales, from store, at 65 to 70 per bushel, for fair to good, and 75 for prime.

POULTRY.—Live Chickens may be quoted at 75 to 85 cts for spring, by the coop.

PEA NUTS.—Sales at 3¼@3cts per lb.

PROVISIONS.—Plain shoulders, 6cts; sugar cured do, 8cts; ribbed sides, 7¼cts; short rib, 8cts; clear, 8½cts. Breakfast Bacon, 10½@11cts; plain sugar cured hams, 11¾; do, canvassed, 12. Lard; in tierces, 9½; in kegs, 10¾; in buckets, 11. Mess Pork, $14½. Dried Beef, 17¾. Ham sausage, 10.

RAGS—Sales at 4@4½cts per lb.

SALT—Is still quoted at $1,85 per bbl by the car load, and $2 in a jobbing way.

SEEDS—There is little or no inquiry for either Timothy or Clover Seeds, and the season is over. Flax Seed is in steady demand at $1,90 to $1,95.

TALLOW—Rough 8¾@9cts

WHISKY—Highwines firm but unchanged—92cts in a jobbing way.

ALLEGHENY CATTLE MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, May 20, 1872.

Following shows the number of cattle on sale the points from which they were shipped, and the names of the shippers:

Orr & Williams	Chicago	2 cars
Keefer & Beyer	"	5 "
Marks & Bro,	"	3 "
S. Kraus	"	1 "
Lobman & I.	"	1 "
Holmes & Hunter,	"	1 "
Jacob Neely	"	2 "
M Varner	"	2 "
W. Moonshine	"	1 "
P. Smith	"	1 "
Holmes, L & Co	"	1 "
Rothchilds & H	"	2 "
J Schamberg	"	1 "
Greenwald & K U. Sandusky		4 "
Needy & Bro., Mansfield		1 "
A. Gachenee	Canton	1 "
J W Unger	"	1 "
M Houser,	Alliance	1 "
Total		32 "

In addition to the 32 cars above reported, there were 4 cars brought over from the Central (East Liberty) Yards, making 36 cars, or, counting 18 to the car, 648 head, against close onto 800 last week; with this decreased supply, and an average demand, trade opened up steady and continued lively all the way through; this is evident from the fact that the pens were nearly all cleared by 10 o'clock, which is something unusual, and at 11 o'clock there were, so far as we could learn, but three cattle unsold, and these belonged to Sam Lowensteine. Of the 36 cars on sale, 26 cars were from Chicago, and it was generally alleged that that the Chicago stock, which constituted three-fourths of the supply, cost more than those on sale last Monday; and, therefore, while an advance of 20 to 25 cts ₩ cwt was conceded, it was claimed that the margin for the drover was no greater; in other words, that the advance above noted was almost, if not altogether, swallowed up by the increased cost. However, all things considered, the market was quicker and more active than for several weeks past, and, in the face of the increased cost, the butchers took hold freely and, as already noted, almost every bullock on sale changed owners before eleven o'clock.

Prime to extra butchers' cattle brought from 7¼ to 7½; and medium to good, 6¾ to 7 cts. It is worthy of notice that many of our best butchers are taking nice, small, pony steers, weighing 1,000 to 1,200 lbs, in preference to heavy ones, and, in consequence, the former sell more readily and that, too, at better prices than the latter. There were no stock steers on sale to-day, and, so far as we could learn, there were but few buyers; prices, however, are unchanged and may be fairly given at 4½ to 5¼ as to quality and condition.

F. Smith sold 17 head good to prime butcher steers averaging about 1,100 at 6¼ to 7cts.

Wm. Moonshine sold 16 head good to prime butcher steers, from Chicago, at 6¾ to 7c.

Rothchilds & Hartman sold two cars of good to prime butcher steers at from 6¾ to 7¼.

M. Kraus sold 32 head good to prime steers at 5¼ to 7¾.

Sadler Havens & Co., sold 18 good to prime steers from Chicago at 6¾ to 7¼.

E. Katz sold one load good butcher steers from Chicago at 6 to 7¼; one load on commission, from Ohio, at 4¾ to 5¾.

Jacob Needy sold three loads of good to prime butcher steers at 6¼ to 7¾.

S. Trautman sold 32 head mixed Ohio and Chicago stock at 5 to 7¼.

Hazlewood & Blackstock wholesaled one load of good butcher steers at 6¾; retailed one load at 6¾ to 7¼.

Sam. Lowensteine sold one load good steers averaging from 1,100 to 1,200 lbs at at 6¾ to 7¾.

Jacob Lobman sold 18 head of butcher cattle at 6¾ to 7¼.

Holmes, Lafferty & Co., sold 32 head of fair to good butcher stock at 6¼ to 7.

S. Marks & Bros, sold 54 head good to extra butcher steers from Chicago at 6¾ to 7¾.

Greenwald & Kahn sold 3 loads of steers at 6 to 7c.

Jacob Schamberg sold 20 butcher steers at 6¾ to 7c.

Keifer & Beyer sold 25 at 6 to 7¼.

Orr & Williams sold 35 head of fair to good butcher cattle from Chicago at 6¼ to 7c.

M. Varner sold 2 loads of butcher cattle at 5¾ to 7¼.

Holmes & Hunter sold 35 head of butcher stock at $6,50 to 7,05.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

The supply was fair to-day, larger than last Monday, footing up about 600 head, of which 400 were lambs, and 200 sheep; trade opened up brisk and continued active as long as there was anything on sale, and we saw butchers hunting for lambs after the market was considered over, from which it is fair to infer that the supply was not equal to the demand. Lambs, as will be seen by reference to the report below annexed, brought all kinds of prices, from $1 to $4 per head, according to size and quality, and it was rumored that a few extra brought $4,50 and even $5. Sheep (clipped) sold at from 5 to 7cts.

Jacob Emmell, of Butler county, reports 601 sheep and lambs; sold former at 4 to 5½ cts ₩ lb; lambs at $2,50 to $3,50.

John Walters, of same county, 90; sold sheep at 4 to 6 cts; lambs at $2,50 to $4 per head.

John F. Neely reports 100 good to prime Beaver county sheep at 5 to 6 cts.

W. R. Neely wholesaled 24 lambs to J. W. Stewart at 8 cts ₩ lb.

Charles Aull sold 123 mixed lambs at $1 to $4 per head.

M. Humes sold 45 lambs at $2,75 to $4; 40 sheep at $5 to $5,50 per head.

Adam Eckert sold 35 lambs at 3 to $4 per head.

Keefer & Ackerman, of Lawrence county, sold 58 sheep at $2,25 to $6 per head; 33 lambs at $2 to $4.25.

Adam Byerly sold 42 Butler county lambs at an average of $3 per head.

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, May 20, 1872.

The operations in petroleum were again very meagre to-day, and, while the market is quiet, prices are without quotable change. Refined—Spot, 23¾; May, 23½; June, 23¾; July, 24. No sales, and, from all that we can learn, the offerings in this market are light at quotations. Refiners are willing to work on very small margins, but they are not prepared to work for nothing. Crude—Pittsburgh deliveries—10½; Sale, 1,000 bbls at Foster at $4,05, and 3,000 bbls at Parker at $4.

OIL SHIPPED EAST PER WEST PENN R. R.

Kirkpatrick & L., 250 bbls to Logan Bros & Co., Phila.

REFINED OIL SHIPPED EAST VIA A. V. R. R. May 20, 1872.

Wormser, Myers & Co., 250 bbls to Logan Bro & Co, Phila.

Kirkpatrick & L., 103 bbls to Loogan Bros & Co., Phila.

L. Irwin & Co,, 256 bbls to Waring, King & Co., Phila.

Vesta O W., 250 bbls to Waring, King & Co., Phila.

Citizens Oil Co., 275 bbls to Tack, Bro., & Co., Phila.

Lockhart, Frew & Co., 417 bbls to Warden, F & Co., Phila.

Total 1551

RECEIPTS CRUDE OIL.

Lilly O W, acct. Thos. King		468
National	" "	400
Commercial	" "	450
Keirs	" "	160
Brilliant O W, acct. J. Bushnell		240
Peerless O W, acct. B. S. Duncan		150
Liberty O W, acct. Parker & Thompson		856
Total		2734

Receipts Pig Metal, Ore and Blooms.

PITTSBURGH, FT. W. & CHICAGO R. R.

Nimick & Co., metal	15	
Jno. A Caughey	2	
Meredith, F & Co.	2	
Spang & Co.	6	
Total	37	

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL R. R.

Nimick & Co.	5	
Total	13	

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.

Brown & Co.	1	
Jas Wood & Son	9	
Wm Smith	2	
Isabella Furnace Co..	12	
Spang C & Co	4	
Shoenberger, B & Co.	10	
Total	26	

Moochead

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York.

NEW YORK, April 20.—Cotton in moderate request; middling upland 24¼c. Flour dull, with western superfine and State held at $7,10@7,35; common to good $5,75@7,00; white wheat western extra $9,00@10,40; extra St. Louis $9,50@12,50. Rye Flour quiet at $5,00@6,25. Corn Meal unchanged. Whisky quiet at 90c. Wheat dull; No 2 Milwaukee spring $1,71; No 1 Duluth spring about $1,76; amber red winter quoted at $1,98@2,03. Rye dull; western 86c. Barley unchanged. Malt quiet; Canada West $1,25. Corn lower; western mixed 75½c; yellow 74½c; white 80c. Oats scarce; western 57@59c; Ohio 58@59c. Eggs dull; western 13½@14½c. Hay firm; shipping $175. Hops unchanged. Coffee firm; Rio 15@18c. Sugar firm; fair to good refining 8¾@9c; Cuba 8½@9½c. Molasses quiet; New Orleans 62@70c. Rice quiet at 8¾@9¾c. Petroleum: crude 13¼c; refined 23¾@24c. Turpentine quiet at 62@62½c. Pork quiet; new mess $15,87@15,90; new prime mess $13,00; mess last half June $14,00. Beef unchanged. Cut Meats firm; hams 9¼@10½c; shoulders 5½@6c. Middles quiet. Lard heavy; No 1 to prime steam 8¾@9¾c; kettle 9½c. Butter firmer; new 29@32c. Cheese firm and held at 11@14¼c.

Live Stock.

NEW YORK, May 20.—Beeves: Receipts for the week, 8,530, or 800 less than the previous week; on sale to-day: 184 cars at Communipaw, 130 at One Hundredth street, and 120 at the Weehawken, making 1,400, or 900 more than last Monday; many of to-day's cattle are thin; market rather slow, with orders to hold cattle or get good prices; rates unchanged, and mostly averaging 12c; Texans at 7 cents sold at 11¾@11¾c; 3 cars Illinois, 7 cwt, 12c; 5 cars Missouri, 6¼ cwt, 11½c; 4 cars Indiana, 8¾ cwt, 12¾@13¼c. Sheep: total 14,700, against 11,900 last week; on sale to-day 2,200, and strong at 6¾@7c for thin sheared, 6¾@7¾c for fair to good. Lambs are easier, selling at 11@15c; fair Jerseys go at 14c; 2 cars Ohio sheep, 90 lbs, sold at 7½c. Calves very plenty, and veal takes the place of mutton. Hogs for the week 110,000, against 43,500 for the previous week; market steady, but not even strong at the late advance; dressed sell at 5¾@6½. Weather favorable for all kinds of stock.

PHILADELPHIA, May 20.—Beeves dull this week and in buyers' favor; sales 2,000 Pennsylvania and western steers at 7¼@8c; fair to good 6¢7c; common 4@5¼c. Sheep in fair demand; sales 15,000 at 6¼@7c; lambs $3@8 per head. Hogs rather lower; sales 2,261 at $5,75@7.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, May 20.—The *Daily Bulletin* has the following: Domestics of every grade dull; Utica bleached 6-4 marked down from 37½c to 36c; others without change; prints show soft those in request are chiefly light grounds; printing cloths quoted from 8c to 7¾c; fair trade in domestic ginghams at former prices, but the demand has fallen off as compared with that of a fortnight ago. Dress goods quiet; Arlington Mills have reduced Cretonne plaids to 22½c; Parepa stripes to 37½c. Woolens without change. Hosiery and shawls unchanged.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, May 20.—Cotton steady; middling 22¾c. Flour dull and drooping; family $8,00@8,25. Wheat dull; red $2,00@2,05. Corn firm; ear 50c. Rye firm; $1,07. Oats in fair demand; 43@45c. Groceries and oils unchanged. Eggs scarce and firm; 14c. Butter dull and drooping; 25@27c. Cheese dull; 11@12c. Meats quiet and unchanged; regular $13,00; no sales. Lard firm; sales of prime steam at 8¾c, kettle 8¾c. Bulk meats firm; 4½@6¼@6¾c. A June contract for shoulders was settled at 5¾. Bacon quiet and unchanged; shoulders 5¾c; sides 7¼@7½c. Hogs firm; $4,00@4,30; receipts 2,600. Whisky: sales at 84c.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, May 20.—Flour dull; XX $7,75; low to choice XX $8,25@10. Corn scarce at 77@78c. Oats dull at 56c. Bran declined at $1,26. Hay quiet; prime $22; choice $24. Pork held at $12,50. Bacon dull and lower at 5¼@7¾@8¼c. Hams: sugar cured 11¾@15c. Sugar: fair 8c; good to fully fair 8¼@9¼c. Molasses: prime 58c. Lard firm; tierce packers 9c; refined 10c; keg kettle 10¼@10½c; refined 11¾@11¾c. Whisky dull at 89@94c. Coffee 16½@19c. Cotton quiet; sales of 1,500 bales of good ordinary 21c; low middlings 22½c; middling 23c; receipts 1,655; exports to Philadelphia 93 bales; stock 80,515.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, May 20.—Tobacco—Sales of 41 hhds; receipts light; market still lagging quiet and firm at 17@17½c. Cotton quiet and steady; middling 23¼c. Flour dull and inactive; extra family $7,50. Wheat quiet and but little doing; choice from store $2,00@2,05. Corn firm and quiet at 65c for sacked. Oats in fair demand at 53c. Rye quiet at $1,00@1,05. Provisions firm; mess pork $12,75; bacon shoulders 5¼c; sides clear rib 7¾c; clear 7¾c; hams, sugar cured, 11@11¾c. Lard 9@10c; orders filled at ¼c higher. Whisky dull and declined at 84@88c.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, May 20.—Flour quiet and unchanged in every respect. Wheat dull and declined; No. 2 spring $1,50¾ spot; $1,52¾ seller June. Corn dull and nominal; No. 2 mixed opened at 48c and closed at 47¾c spot; 48@48¼c seller June; 49@50c seller July; rejected firm at 44¾c. Oats firm; No. 2 41¾@42c; rejected 38@38¼c. Rye firm; No. 2 85c. Barley quiet and unchanged; No. 2 fall 61@65c. Whisky steady at 85½c. Provisions in light demand and not enough doing to establish quotations. Hogs quiet and 10@15c lower; $4,10@4,25 for fair to good.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, May 20.—Flour firm; in favor of sellers; extra western $8,50@9,50. Wheat unchanged. Corn dull; mixed western 70@71c. Oats steady; prime western 56@56½c. Rye unchanged at 95c@$1,05. Provisions quiet; mess pork $14; bulk shoulders 5½@5¼c; bacon: seoulders 5¾@5¾c; hams s. c. 13@13½c. Lard firm at 9¾@9¾c. Western butter active; choice 28@30c. Whisky 90c.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, May 20.—Flour in light demand and holders firm; Wisconsin and Minnesota $8,50@10,00. Wheat quiet and weak; red $2,20. Rye excited; $1,10. Corn dull; yellow 74@76c.; mixed western 73@74c. Oats unchanged; white 58c.; mixed 57c. Provisions dull and unchanged. Crude petroleum 17¾c. Whisky 90½c.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, May 20.—Flour dull. Wheat quiet and weak; No. 1 $1,54¾c; No. 2 $1,48¾. Oats steady; No. 2 at 41c. Corn dull and declined; No. 2 mixed 47¾c. Rye firm; No. 1 83c. Barley firm; No. 2 Fall at 65c.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, May 20.—Flour firm. Wheat steady; amber Michigan $1,96; No. 1 red $1,98. Corn firm; high mixed 55¾c; low mixed 55c; yellow 55¾c; white 59c. Oats a shade better; No. 1 48¾c; No. 2 46c; Michigan 47c.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, May 20.—Flour quiet. Wheat dull and irregular; No. 1 red winter held at $2,05; No. 2 $1,95. Corn quiet at 60c. Oats firm at 50c. Refined petroleum steady at 20@20½.

Detroit.

DETROIT, May 20.—Flour quiet and unchanged; $9,50@10,00. Choice amber and white wheat dull and a shade lower, at $1,95. Corn; dull and declined at 56c for mixed. Oats firm; 47½c for State.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

WEST PENNA. MAY 20.—84 sks wheat, Gilmore & Co; 3 do potatoes, John Watt; 1 bbl eggs, A Hays; 1 roll oil cloth, Bovard & Rose; 2 cars lumber, W Anshutz & Co; 24 sheep, W B Neeley; 1 car lumber, Reed & Bro; 1 car stone, Forester & Megraw.

ALLEGHENY STATION, May 20.—31 pcs pipe, J W Barr, Jr; 3 bbls bacon, C H Morlege; 2 tubs butter, 2 bbls eggs, John Herbert; 1 do do, F H Kohen; 2 bbls whisky, W H Brill; 18 bales cotton, E Hyde & S; 2 cars wheat, Gilmore & Co; 14 bbls whisky, R Carson; 70 do cement, N P Dunn; 4 cars lumber, A Patterson; 2 cars staves, C Albright; 1 car f seed, M B Suydam; 1 do lime, Geo Stewart; 2 do oats, I Hippley; 1 car pipe, C Mellon; 33 cars lumber, A Lewis; 1 car staves, J M Hemphill; 1 car shingles, Rudolph & Co; 1 do corn, Johnston & McF; 1 car lumber, Reed & Bro.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY, May 20.—50 bxs starch, R Himebardt & S; 30 do do, Atwell & Lee; 30 do do, 3 crates do, W Haslage & Co; 6 bdls hoes, 10 do forks, J Woodwell & Co; 60 pumps, 1 box tware, Tate, M & T; 15 bales rags, House, H & Co; 2 sks rags, J Hoack & Co; 7 do do, A White patriek & Co; 1 car axd, Pgh A Works; 50 bbls tar, J Dalzell & Son; 5 cars l stone, Shoenberger, B & Co; 1 car lumber, Diamond Ink Co; 1 car pulp, W McKinney; 4 bbls l scraps, J W Horstott; 22 cars coal, Armstrong & Co; 47 do do, S M Kier; 6 sheep, 2 calves, J Swinberger; 15 bxs crackers, Kramer & V; 4 casks cullett, Lorenz & N; 300 pigs lead, B L Fahnestock & Co; 10 bbls spirits, E F Devlin; 5 tes lard, Reese Owens; 100 bbls flour, D Wallace; 100 do do, Watt, L & Co; 1 car shoulders, J H Parker; 46 bales hay, Carroll & J.

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY, May 20.—2 cars limestone, Graff & Co; 10 bbls wine, Speck & Morrow; 10 do do, Arnsthal & Son; 44 pgs carriage ware, 24 bdls lumber, Hare & Bro; 55 bbls shoes, Myers & Armor; 8 cases handles, J Woodwell & Co; 54 bxs cheese; 7 bbls oil, W L Jones & Co; 5 sks rags, Davis Chambers & Co; 79 sks wheat, W Welsh & Co; 21 bbls potatoes, Haworth & D; 20 bales, 8 bbls tallow, J Callery & Co; 6 rolls leather, 16 sks scraps, W Flaccus & Sons; 23 sks potatoes, J A Graff; 47 sks rags, House H & Co; 10 bbls oil, J S Ramsey; 1 car shingles; Slack & S; 1 car potatoes, J O'Brien, 300 sks oats, Scott & Gisal; 300 bars iron, Lewis O & P; 64¾ dry goods, Dilworth Bros; 38 sks oats, S B Floyd & Co; 1 car f clay, Brown & Co; 4 refrigerators, Sands & B; 100 bbls flour, T C Jenkins; 200 do do, Segmeyer & V.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY, May 20.—166 sks oats, Scott & Gisal; 300 bushels corn, Hitchcock, McC & Co, 200 sks oats, H Riddle, Son & Co; 1 car wheels, D D Andreggs; 165 sks corn, McHenry & Hood; 174 do do, 26 do meal, Laing & McKallip; 1 car reapers, S Hare & Son; 5 bbls eggs, Head & Carson; 6 do do, W H Graff & Co; 25 do do, E Moye & Co; 3 do do, H J McCracken; 25 sks potatoes, Jas O'Brien; 13 bbls eggs, 4 tubs butter, 2 kegs lard, Loh & Cooley; 50 bbls eggs, W H Graff & Co; 13 do do, J A Graff; 50 sks potatoes, Mitchell, S & Co; 300 sks oats, 6 bbls eggs, H J McEwing & Bro; 8 do do, Jno Watt; 1 car hay, Carlard, Woodworth & D; 18 bbls potatoes, H Riddle, Son & Co; 2 cars wheat, Marshall, K & Co; 100 bbls flour, T C Jenkins; 175 corn, 25 do feed, Hitchcock, McKallip; 23 bbls oil, Gas Co; 1 car man; 50 tes hams, J P Hanna & Co; 50 do do, E H Myers & Co; 10 bbls whisky, Miller Bros; 2 tres sausage, Reese Owens; 25 do hams, J H Parker; 25 cads tobacco, Armstal & Son; 50 ½ bbls beer, 15 kgs do, C Wolters; 41 tons p iron, J W Porter.

IMPORTS BY RIVER.

MUSKINGUM RIVER per JULIA NO. 2.—9 bbls tobacco, 130 bbls eggs, 2 do dried fruit, 4 box butter, 3 do do in wax, 2 do beeswax, 1 do do, 12 bbls eggs, ½ do do, ½ ko flaxseed, ½ do d apples, 1 sk feathers, 1 bx eggs, Head, C & Co; 1 sk d cherries; 1 bbl d apples, 14 do eggs, E Moye & Co; 2 bbls butter, J A Graff; 2 do do do, 8 bbls eggs, M F Cassady; 15 do do, Voigt, M & Co; 5 do do, 56 sks oats, 2 do rags, W J Steele & Co; 10 bbls eggs, 1 do d fruit, 1 sk do do, John J Pettit &

HOME NEWS.

Notice.—A meeting of the citizens of this city, who are opposed to the closing of Grant street and Washington street by the Pennsylvania Railroad, will be held at the Grant Street School House, on Friday evening, the 24th inst., at 7½ o'clock. All parties opposed to the project are invited to attend.

MANY CITIZENS.

Elsewhere in this issue will be found a pleasant letter, written at Cork, Ireland, from our late associate, Mr. Wilson King, giving an account of his trip on the noble steamship, the *Atlantic*, of the White Star line, from New York to Queenstown. Mr. K. would reach Dublin about the 8th inst., and has doubtless by this time assumed the duties of his office in that city.

Letters held for Postage.—Martin J. Murray, Wheeling, West Virginia, 1c; John D. Hancock, Franklin, Pa., 1c; Mrs. E. F. Clark, Washington, Pa., 1c; P. Fenlon, Blairsville, Pa., 1c; R. B. Edgar, New Brighton, Pa., 3c; John Scheng, Buffalo, N. Y., 3c; John S. Donnelan, Buena Vista, Pa., 3c; A. & J. P. Kilgore, Greensburg, Pa., 3c; James Sheets, Romney, W. Va., 3c; James V. Carskaden, Morgantown, W. Va., 3c; Mrs. Johnson, Bonny Saahlstown, W. Va., 3c; Mrs. Johanna Jones, Delaware, Del., 3c.

Coroner's Inquest.

Coroner West yesterday held an inquest on the body of Mrs. Elizabeth Josephs, who was found dead in her bed early Sunday morning. Mrs. Josephs resided in the Fourteenth ward, and as she and her husband had not lived together very amicably the neighbors demanded a coroner's inquest in order to arrive at the cause of her sudden death. A *post mortem* examination was held when it was ascertained that death was caused by an attack of the pneumonia, and a verdict to this effect was rendered.

A Dangerous Character.

At a late hour last night, a man entered the saloon kept by M. Engelhardt at No. 660 Penn avenue, Twelfth ward. At the time of his entrance a number of the boarders in the house were in the bar-room, taking what Evening calls a "good night." The man evinced at once an inclination to quarrel, and being ordered to keep quiet pulled a pistol and knife from his pocket. The proprietor, fearing trouble, sent for officer Moran who arrested the quarrelsome stranger. He was taken to the lock-up where he gave the name of George Twindle. He was locked up on the charge of disorderly conduct and will have a hearing to-day before Mayor Blackmore.

What they Deserved.

Yesterday afternoon two drunken men named Patrick Smith and John Dunn while passing along Penn street discovered two boys in front of Horne's retail store engaged in sprinkling the street with a hose. They took the apparatus from the youngsters, and, not content with watering the street, proceeded to sprinkle all the passers-by. Officer Sam. Bowden, of 'Squire Anderson's police, protested with the fellows, but, unwilling to take advice, they turned the nozzle on him and almost deluged him. He at once attempted to arrest the men, and in the scuffle which ensued had his coat badly torn. Assistance soon arrived, and the two men were taken to the lock-up. At the afternoon hearing Mayor Blackmore fined both $50, and in default committed them to jail for thirty days each.

Attempted Suicide.

A woman named Duncan was found yesterday by her husband on his return home lying on the bed in a stupor. He attempted to arouse her, but was unsuccessful. Dr. Ure was summoned, and, supposing the woman had taken poison, administered an emetic. This failed to relieve the patient, and a stomach-pump was resorted to effect. The woman was soon resuscitated, but she had taken poison. She admits she took a drink of whisky which she had bought, but would scarcely have produced the above mentioned effect. The family resides on the Perrysville plank road, near the toll-gate, and this mysterious affair has occasioned great excitement in the immediate neighborhood.

Robber Arrested.

Chief of Police Irwin received a dispatch from Cumberland yesterday morning asking him to arrest a man who had committed a robbery at that place on Sunday. The dispatch gave a full description of the man, and stated that he had taken passage on the Western express on the Connellsville Railroad, and would arrive in Pittsburgh at eleven o'clock. Detectives Cupples and Scott were sent to the train and soon discovered a man who answered the description. They followed him to a tavern on Grant street, where they arrested him. He gave his name as Jacob Brown and acknowledged that he was from Cumberland. He was taken to the lock-up, and officers Cupples and Scott will escort him to Cumberland this morning.

The Yost Pardon.

The Titusville *Herald* of yesterday, speaking of the Yost pardon says: The pardon of G. W. N. Yost by the President was announced by telegraph on Saturday. He was convicted, it will be remembered, about the middle of last month, of the crime of perjury. The trial took place in the United States Court at Pittsburgh. He was sentenced to two years imprisonment in the Western Penitentiary, fined two thousand dollars and the cost of the suit. Many prominent men have interested themselves to produce the pardon of Mr. Yost. Had not the friends of Mr. Yost been so active and urgent, the result might have been different. A number of petitions have been presented to the President. The pardon, however, is an accomplished fact, and Mr. Yost has another chance to turn over a new leaf.

Pittsburgh's Stewart.

From his enterprise in securing the latest styles, the freshest and largest stock of dry goods, Mr. Wm. Semple has been called,—and justly too,—the A. T. Stewart of Pittsburgh. Mr. Semple proves himself well worthy the name by his efforts to excel every other establishment in his extensive stock and low prices. He has just received a fine lot of Japanese silks, which he is selling at from twenty eight to thirty-one cents per yard. Great bargains may also be had in dress and millinery goods. We can advise all seeking any of the above named goods, or, indeed, anything in the way of dry goods to call at Wm. Semple's, Nos. 165, 167 and 169 Federal street, Allegheny, where they will find not only the largest and freshest stock of goods in the two cities, but lower prices than at any other house.

The Giles Case.

The Giles bigamy case, owing to the frequent mention of it, in those columns, must be familiar to our readers. The latest phase was developed on Sunday night when Mrs. Giles, who was the complainant in the case, suddenly departed from her husband's house. Certain circumstances connected with the sudden flight of the woman led to suspicions of foul play, and owing to the reputation of her husband, considerable excitement was created in the neighborhood where the couple reside. Yesterday morning an official investigation of the matter commenced by sending a detective from the Mayor's office, to ascertain, so far as might be, the circumstances of the disappearance. Since then the news has been received that Mrs. Giles is safe in McKeesport. How she got there, or under what circumstances is not alleged. A large force is engaged searching for Giles, but so far without success.

The Liquor Trade.

The following is a list of the returns of those wholesale liquor dealers in this county whose sales, during last year, exceeded $18,000.

Roth, John & Son	$ 35,000
Watters, S. S. & Co.	40,000
Milligan, Hershberg & Co.	20,000
Guckenheimer, A. & Bro.	125,000
Roedelheim & Affelder	50,000
Adler, Rosenberg & Co.	100,000
Bing, S.	20,000
Finch, Jos. S. & Co.	30,000
Weller Bros.	25,000
Speck & Morrow	70,000
Casey, Fagarty & Co.	30,000
Glockner, Adolph	20,000
McKay, James	125,553
Kelly, J. S. & Co.	20,000
Evert, Marie	30,000
Seiferth, John & Co.	60,000
McCullough, John	58,000
Harnberger, Ph.	18,000
Watson, S. H. & Co.	55,000
Fulner, Joseph	19,000
Dillinger & Sweeney	70,000
Munhall, M. & Co.	70,000
Crossan, Jno. McD.	20,000
Dorker & Thompson	30,000
Einstein Brothers	18,000
Kiser & Clark	40,000
McCullough, M. Jr. & Co.	134,000
Bryar, James	20,000
Littell & Moehling	175,000
Schmidt & Friday	190,000
ALLEGHENY AND BIRMINGHAM.	
Andriesson, Fred	$ 28,000
Hespenheide	33,000
Kaufield E. & Bro. (Birmingham)	20,000

Amusements.

OPERA HOUSE.—Last night Mr. Frank Mayo commenced an engagement at the Pittsburgh Opera House appearing as *Tom Badger* in the well known drama "Streets of New York." Mr. Mayo's popularity was evidenced by the gathering of a good house. Of his acting it is not necessary to say anything as he has been seen in this part on several occasions in this city. The piece was beautifully mounted, the Union Square and fire scenes being very elaborate. The same bill will be repeated to-night.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The commencement of the season of Comic Opera by the Oates Company last night at this theater was a substantial and flattering augury for the success of the engagement of the troupe. The Academy was filled in every part. Mrs. Oates during her brief stay in this city has won for herself a high admiration and appreciation of the better class of our theater goers, and these were on hand in full force last night to welcome her reappearance. But few changes have been made in the company since its last appearance. While it is not our intention to speak in too adulatory terms, we feel constrained to state that a more acceptable entertainment than that provided last night has seldom if ever been presented to a Pittsburgh audience. In a musical point of view the leading members of the troupe are really above the average and their singing is full of true musical ability. The burlesque of "Fortunio," performed last night is full of good acting, clever impersonations and besides, is replete with musical *morceaux*, which would do credit to our best traveling opera companies. The reception given the company, and the merits it exhibited are sufficient guarantee that the week's season will be one of the most successful ever known in our midst. The lovers of true art cannot but visit the Academy of Music. 7

LABOR AGAINST CAPITAL.

The Shoemakers on Trial—An Alleged Combination by Employees Against Employers—The Hearing Before the Mayor.

Yesterday afternoon the hearing in the case of Dennis Allen against the members of the St. Crispin Society of this city was heard before Mayor Blackmore. It will be remembered that Allen, who is a shoemaker, doing business on Smithfield street, some time since entered a complaint against about forty working shoe and bootmakers, charging them with conspiracy. The offence was alleged to exist in the fact that the defendants, as members of the Crispin order, had held a meeting and fixed a list of prices which involved an advance in the price of work on boots and shoes; and that having done this they used intimidation, threats and inducements towards workmen not connected with the society in order to cause them to cease working for firms who had refused to indorse the new bill of prices.

The case has excited considerable interest, involving as it does, the question of capital *versus* labor, and as a consequence the Mayor's office was crowded yesterday by persons anxious to hear the affirmations of the one side and the defenses of the other. Messrs. Swartzweider and Reardon were counsel for Mr. Allen, the informant, and Messrs Tom Marshall and John McCarthy appeared for the shoemakers.

The first witness called was Dennis Allen, the gentleman who made the information against the Crispins, all of whom were under arrest. Mr. Allen stated in full the affirmations which he had made in his affidavit, on which the defendants had been arrested, and further stated that his stofe had been for five weeks carefully watched by some of the prisoners and that as a result he had to serve out work to his workmen at 5 o'clock in the morning in order to avoid the interference of the Crispins. On Wednesday, two weeks ago, these men had served on him a bill of prices which they requested him to endorse. They gave him till Saturday to consider the matter and when on that day he refused to acquiesce, his men struck. From that day the annoyance dated and in order for the protection of his workmen he was more than once obliged to call in the assistance of the police. At the close of his testimony, Mr. McCarthy proceeded to cross examine the witness.

McCarthy—You are a shoemaker.

Witness—Yes, sir.

McCarthy—Are you a half-footing shoemaker?

Witness—I believe I am a first-class shoemaker.

McCarthy—You think so?

Witness—I have never made any shoes for you.

McCarthy—No, sir.

Witness—And I don't want to! I like to get paid for what I do.

McCarthy's indignatory remarks were unheard, being smothered by his asservation, "That's all, sir."

The next witness called was Mr. Frank Shanley of the firm of McCarthy and Shanley, shoemakers, &c., on Smithfield street. He stated that he knew all but one or two of the defendants to be members of the St. Crispin Society; the object of the association was to maintain the prices of work and increase them if possible; five weeks ago these members struck for higher wages; his firm then had fourteen workmen, and all left; he had a conversation with the defendant Con. Magin, and he stated that he intended to use all the influence possible to break the employers up, and that a term in the Penitentiary in furtherance of this object would be a noble legacy to leave his children; he also had a talk with Dennis Casey, another of the defendants, who said that the Crispins could "hold out" till the 4th of July, and that after that they would "block" the shops; he knew of another defendant McQuade, having interfered with one of his workmen named McAfee.

Mr. Marshall—You have been a sworn member of the St. Crispin order?

Witness—Yes, sir.

Mr. M.—When did you go into business?

Witness—Eighteen months ago.

Mr. M.—When did you leave the St. Crispin's?

Witness—Eighteen months ago.

Mr. M.—Then you left the society as soon as you became an employer?

Witness—Yes; it was no longer to my interest to remain.

Joseph McAfee and William Toy, two shoemakers who have been working since the strike, were next examined, and both testified that they had been solicited by the strikers to quit work, and had had offers of assistance made to them.

At this stage the case for the Commonwealth was rested and the defence called no witnesses, but asked for a discharge of the defendants. The Mayor however thought he had evidence enough to send the men for trial and held all in $300 bail for Court.

POLICE NOTES.

Brief Mention of Criminalities.

The Mayor fined Jacob Profanter $10 and costs for disorderly conduct.

Michael Digman was yesterday retired to Clare on for twenty days for making a disturbance in the public street.

"Bull" White, an escaped convict was arrested on Sunday night for drunkenness. As an escaped prisoner he will probably be a resident of Claremont for some months.

Annie Breen, before Alderman McMasters yesterday charged one William Bond with assault and battery. She alleges that William pulled a lock of hair out of her head.

Two brothers named John G. Mellon and Thomas D. Mellon, came before Alderman McMasters, and each made an information, charging George D. Hanna with assault and battery. The parties reside near Wilkinsburg, and it is alleged that, in the course of an altercation on Saturday evening, the accused whipped the deponents. A warrant was issued.

Alderman Strain yesterday issued a warrant for the arrest of Louis Schnitzanez, charged by Samuel Jacobs with stealing a pocket book containing five dollars.

Edward Dully, an employee at Anderson & Co.'s foundry, makes information before Alderman Stain, charging Patrick Burke, a fellow workman, with assault and battery.

Francis Gannon yesterday made an information against Orville Sullivan, charging him with surety of the peace in insulting him and threatening bodily harm. Alderman Taylor issued a warrant.

Before Alderman O'Donnell, Wm. H. Pentz made an information against G. W. Godfrey charging him with keeping a disorderly house. The deponent alleges that Godfrey disturbed the neighbors at night by entertaining a very noisy crowd at his house on Bidwell avenue. Arrested and committed to jail for a hearing.

E. C. McTierman yesterday made an information before Alderman O'Donnell, charging Joshua Shanlon with assaulting a son of the deponent. The defendant is a tailor and lives in Ormsby, and had made a suit of clothes for the son of Trierman. Deponent alleges that he sent the boy to the shop to suggest some correction in the clothes, which enraged the tailor who assaulted him, striking him with force. A warrant was issued.

Five men were arrested on Smithfield street last evening, and left one hundred dollars each for their appearance this morning.

Patrick Smith and John Dunn were fined $50 and costs each yesterday afternoon by Mayor Blackmore, for disorderly conduct. In default of payment they were sent to the Work House for thirty days.

Chris Weiss was yesterday arrested on a charge of stealing a watch from a man on Troy Hill.

Mayor Callow yesterday fined John Kalb $50 and costs for abusing his wife.

Jennie Rowe was taken to the lock up, at an early hour last night on a charge of disorderly conduct. She visited the house of her mother-in-law, on Wood street near First avenue, and while drunk demanded admission. Being refused she broke a pane of glass with her hand. The Mayor will attend to her case this morning.

POLITICAL.

Meeting of Allegheny City Republican Club.

A large meeting of this Club was held last evening at their hall, corner of South Diamond and Federal streets. Hugh McNeill, Esq., President, was in the chair, and Mr. Theodore Myler Secretary.

Mr. H. M. Long stated that the object of the meeting was to ascertain the names of those intending to attend the National Republican Convention at Philadelphia, and for this purpose he offered a resolution that lists be opened for signatures. Adopted. A large number of the members signified their intention to go. On motion of John Megraw, Esq., amended by Mr. W. C. Cooke, a Committee of Arrangements was appointed by the chair, and also one on Transportation, as follows: On Transportation, Messrs. John Megraw, H. M. Long, Hon. A. P. Callow. On Arrangements, Messrs. A. McFarland, D. Macferron, A. Hobson, David Lewis, William Heagey, John Cochran, A. Weise, S. McRoberts, R. D. Jones.—one from each ward.

On motion of Samuel Hastings, Esq., a committee on by-laws for the club was appointed by the chair as follows: Messrs. Hastings, W. B. Rogers, James Brown. Remarks were then made by Messrs. Hutchison, Long, Megraw, Pulpress, Stewart and Jones. A cordial invitation was extended to all Republicans of Allegheny to join the club, and also to all, whether members of the club or not, to join the party at Philadelphia. It is the desire of the club to send as large a delegation to Philadelphia as possible, and arrangements will be made to accommodate all who join them. The Committee will meet at the club rooms each evening of this week to secure the names of those wishing to go. On motion adjourned. The greatest enthusiasm prevailed at the meeting.

One Price at Wm. Fleming & Co.'s, No. 139 Wood Street—Cheapest Goods in the City.

All goods at the extensive and popular hat and cap house have been marked down to the very lowest possible figures at which they can be sold, consequently the firm are compelled in all cases and under all circumstances to adhere to the one price system. Messrs. Fleming & Co. are now selling their immense stock of superior and stylish hats and caps at lower rates than can be obtained elsewhere in the city. The same unequaled inducements are offered the trade and the individual buyer in the way of variety from which to make their selections and low prices. All who contemplate buying anything in the line of hats, caps, or straw goods, would do well to examine the stock and ascertain the prices at this great one price establishment before buying. Satisfaction is guaranteed in all cases.

The Oldest and Best.

No carriage factory, east or west, has earned a higher reputation for the style, finish, or durability of the work turned out than that of C. Weir & Co., Nos. 75, 77 and 79 Liberty street. No eastern made carriage ever brought to this city was finer or better or more elegant in design and finish, than can now be seen at their establishment, made in their own shops. They also keep some of the finest eastern made carriages for sale to such as are prejudiced in favor of such. Their display of fine work is very large and well worth visiting by persons wishing to purchase. 7

BREVITIES.

More changes in the weather.

Big Barnum will be with us on Decoration Day.

The Seager-Richings oratorio troupe appear to-night at Sharon.

The Mayor had twenty-three common cases before him yesterday morning.

The programme for the formal opening of Municipal Hall has been prepared.

A new cross walk is to be laid across Smithfield street, opposite the City Hall.

Mrs. D. P. Bowers under the management of Hen Abbey, plays at Titusville to-night.

Many of the choicest shrubs in the Allegheny Cemetery were killed by the recent frosts.

The Penn street race course was well patronized yesterday. Nobody seriously injured.

The lock-up was overcrowded last night. When will the accommodations be improved?

The firemen begin to enquire about that new uniform which Councils promised them some time ago.

There are several very bad holes in Eleventh street, between Liberty and Penn, that should be attended to.

Mrs. Oates is as charming as when she visited us last. Her old friends rallied round her last night *en masse*.

Aldermen Taylor and Herron are litigants. The trouble is of more importance to themselves than to the public.

The friends of Benjamin Brown, late of the United States marines, are requested to communicate with Mayor Blackmore.

The inquest in the Crawford case will be resumed at four o'clock this afternoon, when a large number of witnesses will be examined.

Yesterday being Whit Monday was appropriately observed in the Catholic and Episcopal churches. Several German firms gave their employees a holiday.

A little girl named Ludwig, living on Butcher's Run, was run over by a buggy on Saturday night. One of her arms was fractured, and her hand badly crushed.

The Pittsburgh, Washington and Baltimore Railroad Company have contracted with the Pittsburgh Locomotive Works, Manchester, for the building of ten new locomotives.

Bonner is determined to go ahead of time on the horse question. Who else would think of buying a colt before it was born? He pays five thousand dollars for the expected.

The Allegheny family in which there were nine cases of small-pox, was taken to the hospital at Claremont yesterday, where the mother of the family died shortly after arriving.

When you call on a business man on business during business hours, transact your business, and then go about your business, and let a business man have time to attend to his business.

The planing and saw mills owned by M. M. Adams, near Crescon, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, were entirely destroyed by fire on last Sunday afternoon. The loss is about $15,000, on which there is no insurance.

The P., W. & B. R. R. Co. have issued an order prohibiting any employee on the road accepting presents of watches or other valuables, purchased by subscription or collection. The penalty is dismissal from service of the Company.

The report of the defeat of the Pittsburghers in the Philadelphia boat race which was circulated last night, was generally believed, and the little excitement was evinced; the defeat of our local oarsmen having been generally a foregone conclusion.

A fire broke out about two o'clock yesterday afternoon in a button owned by J. Adams, on Butler street, near Thirty-sixth. The fire originated from sparks on the roof. An alarm was sounded from box 72, and the Independence and Niagara companies soon extinguished the flames. The loss was small and principally by water.

The suggestion of the coroner's jury in regard to putting a fence around Graham's sand bank, on Page street, Allegheny, seems to have been entirely disregarded. Yesterday morning two horses attached to a lumber wagon became frightened, and ran towards the sand bank, falling into the excavation. The horses were both injured, though the driver fortunately escaped.

The card of John C. Newmeyer, Esq., announcing himself a candidate for the office of Assembly, from the Middle district, before the Republican Convention, appears in to-day's issue. Mr. Newmeyer is a rising young lawyer of the Pittsburgh bar, and is well qualified in all respects to fill the office. We are glad to see such men willing to go to Harrisburg, and we know it would do the party good to nominate men of Mr. Newmeyer's standing. We do not wish to disparage the claims of the worthy candidates offering themselves, but hope that the Convention will see that the very best men are selected to represent the great county of Allegheny.

EVANSVILLE.

The Cumberland Presbyterian General Assembly—Second and Third Days.

(Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

EVANSVILLE, IND., May 19, 1872.

On yesterday, after the usual morning religious exercises, calling the roll, reading and correcting the minutes, the usual committees on the various subjects to come before the Assembly were appointed.

The various Boards of the Church submitted their annual reports, which were referred to their appropriate committees, together with a large number of memorials and communications.

The Rev. Dr. McKee, of Louisville, Ky., was introduced by the Moderator to the Assembly, as the fraternal and corresponding delegate to this Assembly from the Presbyterian Church of the United States. The hearing of his address was made the first order of business for Sunday morning.

The Assembly adjourned at an early hour to meet in the morning at 8½ o'clock.

Saturday the Assembly convened, pursuant to adjournment.

The morning exercises having closed, the Rev. Dr. McKee, as noticed before, addressed the Assembly. His address was listened to with very great pleasure and delight by the Assembly. It was eloquent, touching and very fraternal, full of Christian sympathy and brotherly love. The Moderator's reply was brief, touching, cordial and beautiful. The whole exercise was impressive and very Christian-like.

The balance of the day was spent in the Assembly principally in hearing memorials and communications, and referring them to committees.

Adjourned till Monday at 8½ A. M.

E. K. S.

Robert F. Weddell.

EDITORS OF GAZETTE:—Mr. Robert F. Weddell of Verona borough, has many friends and admirers who have prevailed on him to allow the use of his name as a candidate before the Republican Convention for Assembly from the middle district. We know of no man before the people for the position who is more popular in our locality. There is much anxiety felt that he should be one of our next delegates to Harrisburg. Mr. Weddell is an old merchant of thirty years business experience, is intelligent, honest, honorable and capable, he is moreover thoroughly acquainted with the general interests of the county and especially well informed in relation to improvements greatly needed in this end of the district, with the great importance of a permanent bridge to connect East and West Elizabeth, with the coal interests along the Monongahela and Youghiogheny, he would make a shrewd and judicious legislator, he is generally known and highly esteemed wherever known, if nominated, his defeat would be impossible, he has been a consistant, persistant and influential Republican. Altogether he is such a man as we rarely find equalled among candidates—such a man as the people ought to seek out and put into important and responsible trust. When the consent of such a man can be obtained to serve the people the people should see to it that he fail not to be nominated.

ELIZABETH.

In Memoriam.

At a recent meeting of the Womans' Suffrage Association held in the First U. P. Church, of Pittsburgh, the following resolutions were presented by the Committee and unanimously adopted:

Whereas, Our Heavenly Father in His wisdom hath removed by death one of our youngest and best beloved members Miss Mary A. Mitchell; and,

Whereas, Our esteemed Vice President hath by this, been bereaved of a beloved daughter, and this association lost a true and faithful member; therefore,

Resolved, That while we mourn the departure of one so young and promising, we bow submissively to the will of Him who doeth all things well.

Resolved, That we tender our warmest sympathy to the afflicted mother and mourning friends and command them to the covenanted mercies of God, who alone can comfort the mourner and heal the broken hearted.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be handed the bereaved family and published in one of our city papers.

JENNIE HINDMAN,
S. C. McKELVEY,
MELZINA KELLY,
MARY MCQUIGG.
} Com.

A Free Park Now Open—Family Picnics in Order.

Few of our citizens are aware that there is within the city limits a large area of "open" wild wood "where can be enjoyed all the pleasures of an afternoon's ramble in the shade, among the fresh trees, birds, flowers, mosses, ferns and bubbling springs, with no fear of trespassing" on anybody's grounds, and no park police ready to pounce on you if tempted to do a little botanizing, as *we* invariably are on such occasions.

The steady march of progress has brought to light this last retreat of nature in the city, and is about to demolish it. All who remember, or would like to know, the delights of an old fashioned May party, for which the boisterous modern picnic is a poor substitute, should, with a coterie of friends, take the 3 o'clock Connellsville cars to "North Homestead" or city farm station, and there take the new road leading up the bluff, and spend an hour in returning a half mile through the woods to Saltworks Station, when you can take the cars again and be home in time for tea. It is an exquisite stroll, and will well repay the time and money, to say nothing of the opportunity it will give to examine the quarter acre lots in North Homestead, where the liveliest picnic of the season will take place on the 17th of June.

Messrs. H. Sutmeyer Bro. & Co., southwest corner of the Diamond and Federal street, Allegheny, have on hand one of the best assortments of gentlemen's fine goods, childrens' ready made clothing and gents furhishing goods ever brought to this city, which they are disposing of at the most reasonable prices. Everything that bears the mark of this house will be found in style, and well finished. Gentlemen who are laying in a supply of summer goods should drop in and look at the stock.

DECORATION DAY.

Post Meetings—Arrangements Completed—Committees and Programme of Arrangements.

A meeting of the Committees of Posts No. 3 and 117, of the G. A. R., was held last evening in the Grand Army Hall, Fourth avenue, for the purpose of making arrangements for the proper observance of Memorial or Decoration Day.

The following programme of arrangements was decided upon:

That Post No. 3 and 117 meet at General Hay's monument on May 30th, at ten o'clock A. M. The command of the battalion will then be assumed by Comrade J. B. Sweitzer, who will march the command to the flat on the north side of the cemetery, where the soldiers' graves are located. He will then form three sides of hollow square and proceed with the ceremonies as provided for in circular from Department Headquarters of May 6th, 1871.

The following detail is made for the respective parks:

The commanding officer, Comrade J. B. Sweitzer, will make the opening address.

The Rev. Mr. Stuchenberg will offer the prayer, acting as chaplain.

Comrade John H. Stewart will represent right front of square.

Comrade E. A. Montooth will represent center front of square.

Comrade John G. MacConnell will represent left front of square.

The choir will be under direction of Prof. Lawton.

The band under Prof. Arbogast, of the Cathedral Band.

The following committees were then appointed:

Committee on Finance—Col. J. H. Stewart, W. M. Daigleish, M. B. Burgher, Jas. S. Woodwell and A. P. Hunter.

Committee on Music—Col. J. H. Stewart and F. C. Geis.

Committee on Invitation—H. P. Moore, R. C. Hazlett and Col. Norman M. Smith, Chairman.

Committee on Oration—Cornelius J. Davis and J. G. McConnell.

Committee on Decoration—Jas. S. Woodwell, Chairman; Henry Bentz, Thos. M. McNarey and J. F. Cunningham.

Committee on Flowers—R. C. Hazlett, Curtis S. Haven and H. P. Moore.

Committee to confer with other organizations intending to participate in the ceremonies—W. M. Daigleish.

The Committees are requested to meet at the office of Col. J. H. Stewart, Post Master, at 3:30 o'clock P. M., on Wednesday.

Each Post will make its own arrangements in reference to the time and manner of assembling hereafter.

The Committee then adjourned.

THE DAY OF FREEDOM.

Meeting of the Colored Voters—Arrangements for the Celebration on the Eighteenth of June.

A meeting of the Colored voters of Allegheny County was held last evening at the Franklin street school-house, to complete their arrangements for celebrating the "emancipation and enfranchisement of their race."

The meeting was called to order by electing Mr. John Askins chairman, and Prof. S. A. Neal, secretary.

The various measures presented by the secretary of the committee of arrangements were approved, and Scott Taper was appointed Chief Marshal of the Grand Procession of the 18th of June.

The following programme suggested by S. A. Neal, was adopted:

In view of the necessity for energetic and concerted action on the part of the several cities, towns and districts embraced within the county of Allegheny, the Central Committee, after due deliberation, has concluded to recommend to the citizens of this county:

1st. The projects of calling, immediately, mass meetings in their several districts in order to appoint Division Marshals and Aids, whose duties will be to organize and conduct the several divisions and delegations to the headquarters, hereafter to be named as the starting point of the triumphal procession, which takes place on Tuesday, the 18th of June, in commemoration of the emancipation and enfranchisement of our race.

2d. The committee recommend that free admission into the Park and a general basket dinner shall be the leading features of the celebration, and in order to meet the expenses, that 2,000 tickets be printed and sold at 50 cents each to all patriotic citizens of the county, and the fund therefrom arising will enable the committee to pay for the park, music, advertising, and other necessary expenses. The music, banners and carriages for aged persons to be furnished by the several divisions and delegations at their own expense.

3rd. The Committee ask that in the event of their not securing sufficient funds from the sale of tickets within ten days after they are issued, that the citizens of the county, through the mass meetings to be called, contribute, in proportion to their numbers sufficient to enable the Committee to pay every debt they may incur in getting up the proposed celebration.

4th. The Committee take this occasion to announce that two hundred copies of a constitution, to be used by political clubs, will be ready within the next two weeks, and the Committee recommend that the colored voters of each ward in the county, call such clubs into existence and organize at once. Each club electing a President, Vice President, Treasurer and Secretary and an Executive Committee of five.

COURTS.

COMMON PLEAS—JUDGES STERRETT AND STOWE.

In the case of Archibald vs. G. S. Bates, previously reported, the jury yesterday morning rendered a verdict for the plaintiff for $114.42, with interest from December 4, 1869.

The first case taken up before Judge Sterrett was that of Thomas Purcell vs. B. Melaney. On trial.

The case of Christain Hamburgh vs. Gordon & Wright. This was an action to recover damages for injuries alleged to have been sustained by plaintiff by stepping into an excavation on the sidewalk in Market street, near Twelfth, Birmingham. On trial.

Trial List for To-day.

19. (O. L.) National Bank of Commerce vs. Claney *et al.*
60. Verner vs. Whiter *et al.*
212. Hemphill vs. The Allegheny Valley Railroad Company.
2. Burlen & Co. vs. Blackmore.
3. The Com. for use vs. Mains *et al.*
5. Shaffer for use vs. Keyser.
6. Astor vs. Barnes *et al.*
7. Taggert vs. Mutherron.
8. Wolf vs. Hatch *et al.*
9. King vs. Blackmore.
10. Wm. Fitzsimmons & Co. vs. Fawcett.
11. Moore and wife vs. Ludwick.
15. Galbraith ex. vs. Bell *et al.*
17. Adams, Houpt & Co. vs. Pittsburgh National Bank of Commerce.
18. Allen vs. Segmund & Spath.
19. Holliday & Alke vs. W. J. Steele & Co.

DISTRICT COURT—JUDGE KIRKPATRICK.

Dierbeck's heirs vs. Coleman, Rahm & Co., previously reported, is still on trial.

Trial List for To-day.

184. Baum vs. Girard Fire and Marine Insurance Company.
162. Spriggs vs. Parkerson.
191. Sarvier Foruse vs. Scheffel.
193. Sinclair vs. Leavenworth.
194. Leavenworth vs. Sinclair.
195. O'Brien vs. Same.
196. Same vs. Same.
197. Leavenworth vs. Same.

Harry W. Horbach.

EDITORS OF GAZETTE :—Allow me to remind through your columns the Middle District Republican constituency of the great interest they have in nominating at the approaching Republican convention for representatives in the Assembly the strongest man; that is, the man who will give most strength to the ticket and who may also be looked to with every confidence as a most capable and intelligent representative, long and familiarly acquainted with all county and State affairs. Such a man is Mr. Harry W. Horbach of Wilkins township, a gentleman in every honorable sense of the word, a veteran Whig and Republican, a soldier with a faultless record, a faithful hard-working and influential worker in all our recent campaigns. See to it, we say Republicans, that you come to the convention prepared to make sure of the nomination of Mr. Horbach. FORES OF YOUGH.

The History of a National Remedy.

Here is the history of the most celebrated tonic of the age in a nutshell. In 1860 it was announced that a certain combination of vegetable ingredients, with a pure diffusive stimulant, was working wonders in the cure of chronic dyspepsia, nervous debility, liver complaint, periodical fevers, rheumatism and constitutional weakness. The unpretending name gave to the specific was Plantation Bitters. The statement attracted the attention of invalids everywhere. The new remedy received a fair trial, and the results more than confirmed all that had been said in its praise. Thence forward it was a grand success. The business columns of the press spread the glorious news far and wide, and the martyrs to indigestion, billiousness, physical prostration and premature decay, as if by common consent, sought relief from the new vegetable restorative. *They found what they sought.* From that time to the present the increase in the demand for Plantation Bitters has been one of the most striking events in this age. T.TH.S&S.

One Price

Only at Wm. Fleming & Co.'s hat and cap establishment, No. 139 Wood street.

Castoria is a scientific vegetable preparation; a perfect substitute for and more effective than Castor Oil, and is more pleasant to take. It cleanses the system in a most remarkable manner; does not distress nor gripe, but operates when all other remedies have failed. It is certain to supersede Pills, Castor Oil, Soothing Syrups, and all other purgative and exciting medicines. The Castoria contains neither Mineral, Morphine nor Alcohol. By its emolient, soothing effect, it assimilates the food and produces natural sleep, particularly adapting it to crying and teething children. It cures Stomach Ache, Wind Colic, Constipation, Flatulency, Croup, and kills Worms. Make your druggist send for it; he will always keep it, as every family must have it. It costs but fifty cents a bottle. J. B. Rose & Co., 53 Broadway, N. Y.

The Best Policy

Upon which to conduct business is the one price system in force at Wm. Fleming & Co.'s hat house, No. 139 Wood street.

In spite of your teeth,
Both above and beneath,
Being lightly enamell'd and thin,
They will never break down,
Nor turn yellow nor brown,
If the SOZODONT'S daily brushed in.

The Cheapest

Hats and caps in the city are sold at the great one price hat house of Wm. Fleming and Co., No. 139 Wood street.

NEW CITY HALL.

The Formal Opening—Programme of Exercises.

Below we publish the official programme of exercises connected with the formal opening of the New City Hall, on Monday and Tuesday next, the 27th and 28th inst. The announcement cannot fail to be of public interest.

MONDAY.

City Councils meet specially at 10 o'clock A. M., sharp, at old city building and
Forming in double file, will march from old city building to new Municipal Hall.

ORDER OF PROCESSION.

City Hall Commission.
Mayors Blackmore and Callow and Ex-Mayor Brush.
Clerk and Chief of Police.
Presidents of Councils.
Clerks and Pages.
Members of Select Council.
Members of Common Council.
Burgesses and members of Council of South Side.
Controller and Treasurer.
City Attorney and City Engineer.
Engineer Corps.
Clerks in City Offices and City Officials.
Street and Road Commissioners.

ORDER OF EXERCISES AT MUNICIPAL HALL.

Prayer by Rt. Rev. John B. Kerfoot, D. D.
Formal reception of the Councils and City Officials, and their induction into the new City Hall, by Colonel Wm. Phillips, on behalf of the Board of Commissioners.
Response:
Hill Burgwin, Esq.
Music.
Regular Session of Councils at 2 P. M.
Evening, from 8 to 10 o'clock.
Mayors Blackmore and Brush Levee.

TUESDAY.

10 A. M.—Review of Fire Department by Fire Commissioners from balcony of City Hall.
2 P. M.—Review of Police Force by Mayor, Chief of Police and Police Committee of Councils.

During the day addresses will be delivered by a number of distinguished speakers.

Evening—Hall will be open from 8 to 12 P. M. for inspection by the ladies. No gentleman admitted unless accompanied by a lady.

Citizens of Allegheny city are invited to participate in the opening of Municipal Hall.

DR. ADDISON ARTHURS,
COL. WILLIAM PHILLIPS,
ROWLAND H. SMITH,
JOSEPH M. GAZZAM,
Committee.

Horace Greeley doubtless expects to carry the country by a large majority. We think such a result very doubtful unless he buys his clothing at the popular establishment of Messrs. Urling, Follansbee & Co., southwest corner of Fifth avenue and Wood street. The crowds who have purchased outfits at this establishment came away pleased with neat fitting and elegant suits, which give satisfaction in every particular.

We desire to call our readers' attention to the elegant assortment of Gents and Ladies Gold Watches and Opera Chains just arrived at Geo. W. Biggs, No. 159 Smithfield street, four doors above Sixth avenue. Give him a call and be convinced.

—A correspondent at Rosellaine, Ill., writes that on the 15th two rowdies named John McCollough and W. Moon set upon R. P. Kirkham, a respected citizen of that town, and hurt him badly. Moon finishing the outrage by killing Kirkham with a knife. Citizens took both Moon and McCollough into custody to await the arrival of the county authorities, they having no authorized peace officers.

Cotton